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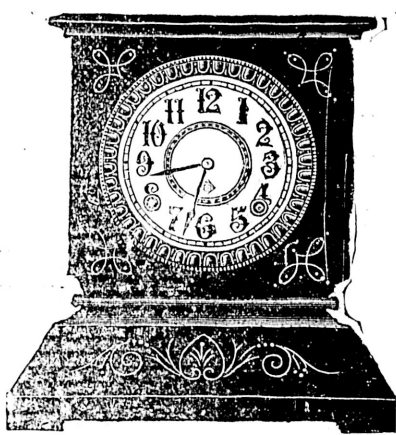
The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCII NO. 2.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.



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For a clock (like cut) is exceptional value, yet that is just what we offer you. It has a genuine 8-day American movement, striking the hours and half hours on a cathedral gong. We guarantee it a very accurate timekeeper. The case is black enameled iron, with gold decorations, making it an article of beauty for any room. We have many just such values in clocks for either the parlor, dining room, kitchen, hall or office.

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Ham Sausage, per lb.	15c.
Corned Beef, per lb.	25c.
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Frankforts, per lb.	15c.
Chicken Tomatoes, each	15c.

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Flags, Souvenirs, Chinese Lanterns, Fireworks.
Hand Bros' Fireworks at Wholesale Prices, from
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goods never were sold here at these prices before.

77 = = Government Street

TRADE MARK

JUNE BRIDES

and others about to start housekeeping
should always remember that no breakfast
is complete without "B. & K." Rolled Oats.
The Standard Brand.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.

Battle at Siu Yen

Apparently Was One of the
Heaviest Engagements of
Present War.

Struggle Lasted Two Hours With
Heavy Losses on Both
Sides.

Japanese Again Victorious In
Winning Various Coveted
Positions.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—Describing the fight at Siu Yen, a correspondent of the Associated Press, says that the Russian forces were south of the town, guarding the Siu Yen-Takushan road. The artillery was strongly posted on the hills along the road from Siu Yen to Yau-tai Poo-shan, with a mixed company guarding the bank and another company posted on Look-shui hill. The Russian transport train was at the village of Koubou-shi, guarded by Cossacks. The Japanese first appeared upon the road between Siu Yen and Siu Yen, and moved on the Russian position in close formation. They were met with an excellently directed artillery fire and forced to retire with heavy loss. Meanwhile the Japanese infantry, dressed upon the hill occupied by the Cossacks, to whose assistance three companies were successfully sent up. After a gallant fight of two hours the Russians retired, but it was a barren victory for the Japanese. The Russian artillery was turned on the hill vacated by the Cossacks and the Japanese found the position untenable and were forced to flee.

The Japanese brought up a mountain battery and inflicted the Russian flank. A sharp artillery duel ensued. The Japanese battery, however, was quickly silenced and followed out of range by the Russian shells. The Japanese finally turned the position held by the Cossacks on the hill and forced the Russians to retire. The movement was executed in an orderly manner and covered by their artillery. The Russians retired to Modyankai and thence through the hills to the Nai Chang road.

MASONIC LODGE.

Result of Election of Grand Officers at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 11.—The election of grand officers of the Masonic lodge resulted as follows: Grand master, Rev. A. Chisholm, McGregor; worshipful deputy grand master, J. M. Scott, Winnipeg; senior warden, H. H. Campbell, Indian Head; junior warden, Charles Groggie, Winnipeg; grand secretary, James A. Ovas, Winnipeg; grand chaplain, Rev. John Wells, Holland, Man.; grand registrar, Dr. Whitelock, Banff; grand tiler, John McBride, Winnipeg.

FATAL QUARREL.

Man Meets Death Suddenly Over a Trifling Incident.

Toronto, May 11.—Thomas Hall, an inmate of St. Michael's hospital, has been killed by John Coulson, a fellow inmate, as the result of a scuffle over tobacco. Hall's back was turned on Coulson when one of the other inmates informed him that Coulson was taking his tobacco. Hall grabbed Coulson, but the latter, who is a big man, shook him off, pushing him out of the door. Hall fell on the ground and broke his neck. Both men are over sixty years of age.

POPE IS WAITING FOR COMBES' FALL

Believed the France Vatican Situation Will Then Adjust Itself.

Rome, June 11.—The Pope today discussed at length with Papal secretary of state Merry Del Val and others, the Franco-Vatican situation. His holiness took occasion to speak of the report of Monsignor Lorenzelli, Papal Nuncio at Paris, in which the nuncio states that the least step has been taken by the French government in the direction of a rapprochement or even to soften the strained relations which exist. The nuncio adds, however, that there are many signs which indicate the fall of the Combes cabinet to be not improbable, making it appear to be the best policy to wait as a new government would certainly correct the present state of things. The Pope seems to favor the adoption of the nuncio's suggestion.

SENATOR BRUISED.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, was run over by a boy riding a bike today and thrown violently to the ground. He was badly bruised.

GRAND FOLKS RACES.

A Big Horsemen's Event Arranged For August.

Grand Folks, B. C., June 11.—The annual summer race meeting of the Grand Folks Driving and Athletic Association will be held here on August 25th, 26th and 27th. Over \$25,000 will be offered in purses and other prizes.

The principal event will be the Grand Folks Derby, seven-eighths of a mile, for the Seagram cup and \$500 added.

Saint Alice Natural Mineral Water

DR. SUTHERLAND APPROVED.

Toronto, June 11.—Toronto Methodist conference has passed a unanimous resolution of confidence in the board of missions, and the general secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

SMALLPOX IN ONTARIO.

London, June 11.—A case of smallpox has been discovered at the military camp at Carling Heights, where 2,300 officers and men from all parts of the district are under canvas. The victim has been isolated and every member of the tent which he occupied has been vaccinated.

BRITISH SAILORS PETED.

Shanghai, June 11.—Twelve hundred men belonging to the British fleet at Wusung, were entertained here today by the British community. After a dinner at the town hall, the men engaged in athletic sports in the race course. Ten were subsequently served to visitors on the grand stand. The weather during the day was perfect.

AMENITIES OF GREATNESS.

Court Denies Kubelick Satisfaction Against Caustic Criticism.

Berlin, June 11.—"Suit dismissed, with costs to be paid by plaintiffs," was the verdict of the court yesterday at Frankfurt-am-Main in the suit in which Kubelick, the violinist, brought against Dr. Geheurnann, the music critic, the Frankfurt Zeitung for what the violinist deemed insulting personalities in criticism of his concert. Dr. Geheurnann described Kubelick as "a stupid-looking man of surly, offensive appearance," and spoke of him also as a specialist and "miracle worker who produces nothing but tones."

Strikes' Cost is \$23,036,000

Extraordinary Financial Loss
Caused By the Colorado
Labor Troubles.

For Sixteen Months the Great
Mining Industry Has Been
in State of Chaos.

Denver, June 10.—The Republican today estimates the cost of the strikes in Colorado during the past sixteen months under the administration of Governor James H. Peabody to aggregate \$23,036,000. Itemized statement is given as follows:

Colorado City strike—State's expense, \$750,000; loss to men in wages, \$750,000; Colorado strike—State's expense, \$400,000; loss to men in wages, \$400,000; loss in wages to other labor, \$3,000,000. Denver and Pueblo smelter strike—Loss to smelters and miners, \$350,000; loss to dependent labor, \$200,000. Telluride strike—State's expense, \$750,000; loss to union miners, \$1,750,000; loss to dependent labor, \$850,000. Coal miners' strike—State's expense, \$250,000; loss in wages to miners, \$4,000,000. Loss to steel works employees, \$1,000,000. Loss to men in allied trades, \$1,500,000. Loss to employers, through idle capital, idle machinery, etc., \$5,000,000. Total, \$23,036,000.

The strikes originated early in 1903 in an attempt on the part of the federation to force the introduction of an eight-hour day in the mills and smelters of Colorado City, Leadville and Pueblo. Within a few weeks after taking office, January 1, 1903, Governor Peabody sent troops to Colorado City, and with the exception of brief periods the National Guard has been on duty at one point or another. At present, the troops are stationed in Telluride and San Miguel counties, in which martial law obtains, and in Las Animas county, where martial law was suspended last Monday.

The Cripple Creek miners' strike began ten months ago. The men were cutting on the average \$8.25 for eight hours' work. They had no complaints of their own, but went on strike in obedience to an order of their executive officials for the purpose of shutting off the ore supply of the mills and smelters at which an eight-hour day was not granted. In this connection it should be noted that by an overwhelming vote the people of the state had adopted a constitutional amendment asking an eight-hour day for men working in mines, mills and smelters, but by some means the passage of the law necessary to make the amendment effective was defeated at the ensuing regular session of the legislature. This is the reason given by the executive officers of the federation for calling strikes.

In Cripple Creek about 4,000 union miners were called out. Had the question been submitted to the men themselves on a secret ballot it is asserted that 90 per cent of them would have voted against going out. Many of them have renounced the union and returned to work, the mine owners, with the exception of the Portland Company, refusing employment to members of the union. The Western Federation of Miners admits the loss of the Cripple Creek unions through the strike has been \$1,000,000, and the total loss in that district \$18,000,000.

The loss through the suspension of work in the Telluride district, which was also a sympathetic strike, is estimated at \$2,000,000. President Campbell of the Colorado Mine Operators' Association, said that while the cost of the state militia being in the field would possibly reach \$1,000,000, the loss to the metalliferous miners who stopped work and at the same time failed to quit would be five times that amount.

The strike of the Southern Colorado coal miners, who are members of the United Mineworkers of America was ordered for different reasons and has no relation to the strikes at the gold mines.

IN TEXAS STYLE.

Educational Problem Solved With Pistols and Shotgun.

Waco, Texas, June 11.—As a result of friction over the election of a teacher for a public school at Elk, a small town ten miles north of Waco, a bloody fight has occurred there. R. B. Torrence, his son, Rives Torrence, and K. McAden, a son-in-law of Torrence, were on one side, and Dr. Holton, his son and Professor G. W. Perkins on the other. The elder Torrence was killed almost instantly, his body being riddled with bullets. Dr. Holton and the junior Holton both received dangerous wounds, while Prof. Perkins and Rives Torrence were seriously shot. McAden escaped uninjured. Shotguns and pistols were the weapons used. All the participants in the fight are prominent. Officers have gone from Waco to Elk.

Miners in A Bad Plight

Driven From Home Like Cattle
And Dumped Down In
Kansas.

Western Federation of Miners
Have Issued An Official
Statement.

Lay Whole Blame For Trouble
on Shoulders of Mine
Managers.

Syracuse, Kansas, June 11.—Ninety-one deported miners, Colo., miners driven from the state on a special train in charge of half a hundred Colorado militiamen, were left destitute on the prairie with a parting volley fired into the air. The militiamen deserted their charges and returned west. Later the unfortunate miners were turned back to Colorado by an armed Kansas sheriff and forty deputies. The miners had been sent out of Victor yesterday. When a deserted spot on the prairie in Kansas, half a mile east of the Colorado state line was reached, they disembarked. Colonel W. L. Kennedy, the officer in command of the guard, instructed the miners that they would not be wanted and told them they had better go east. While the miners were deciding on what they would do, Sheriff Jack Brady, of Hamilton county, Kansas, and 40 armed deputies, arrived on the scene and ordered the unhappy men back to Colorado. Three of the miners had already started east on foot. The others retraced their steps at the command of the officers, along the railroad track west.

The miners had been sent out of Victor yesterday. When a special train bearing the deported men was within half a mile of the Kansas line, it was stopped by Sheriff Brady, of Hamilton county, and forty deputies, who notified the big Sabatini, under no circumstances, would not be allowed to cross the Kansas line, and further, that the deported men were not wanted in Kansas.

Lieut. Cole assured the sheriff that the train would proceed no further. Then Lieut. Cole ordered the miners to quit the train in a hurry, told them they were not wanted in Colorado and had better go east. Half a dozen of the soldiers fired a volley in the air to intimidate the men, and the train started west with the militiamen leaving the miners to make their way to some habitation as best they might. Sheriff Brady called for the leaders of the union, and notified them they must not cross the Kansas line.

After a long, weary tramp, they straggled into Holly, Colo., a small town near the Colorado-Kansas boundary, where they were furnished with food at the military station. They were then sent west. Despite the fact that the command of Lieut. Cole, they, after a rest, again took up their journey west, and started overland for Lamar, Colo.

Denver, Colo., June 11.—Supplying the miners and children of the union in Cripple Creek district with food and taking care of the deported men, are serious problems before the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners at the present time. At the meeting after the Perdicaris incident, decided that commissaries shall be immediately established at Cripple Creek, Victor and Anaconda. Whether the miners win or lose in the present strike, the board determined that their wives and children shall not suffer.

Secretary Haywood of the federation said that the men deported to the Kansas line, who are now at Holly, will be brought to Denver at the expense of the federation if they wish to come. He sent money to Holly today for their expenses. A special to the Times from La Junta, Colo., says: "A militiaman, while in this city, struck Santa Fe Agent Backback on the head with a six-shooter, and inflicted a very bad scalp wound, and threatened to kill him. C. L. Seeley and M. M. O'Neil were brutally treated by the militiamen when they passed through for the state line. Mr. Seeley is a newspaper correspondent and endeavored to get an interview with some of the militiamen, but they walked him off the platform at the point of a rifle. Mr. O'Neil, a businessman, was standing on the platform when five of the militiamen started firing, hitting him and striking him with the points of their guns, and business man, was standing on the way, he was beaten, thrown into the waiting-room and put under guard. Cheers were given for the miners by the crowd gathered around the station while a change of engines on the military train was being made.

FEDERATION'S STATEMENT.

Denver, Colo., June 11.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners today issued a statement regarding the situation at Cripple Creek in reply to the statement made by Gen. Bell and Secretary Hamilton of the Cripple Creek District Mine Owners' Association. It is as follows: "The cause of the strike of the Western Federation of Miners is one of long standing and involves the failure of the part of the mine managers in some parts of the state to live up to their own written agreements. As far back as 1884, as a result of the strikes at that time, the mine owners agreed that eight hours should constitute a day's work; that the minimum daily wage should be three dollars, and that there should be no discrimination against union men in the hiring and discharging of labor. At the outset of the present trouble Manager MacNeill of the Standard Mill at Colorado City, peremptorily discharged 45 men, members of the Western Federation of Miners, for no other reason than that they had become union men. All of these men were old employees of from two to six years' standing. Mill men are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners and are entitled to all the protection that goes with such membership. Today the only questions involved are the enforcement of the eight-hour day and the right of the men to organize in the unions and prevent discrimination against union men of all kinds. The responsibility for the lawlessness connected with the contest rests entirely on the shoulders of the mine operators, the citizen allies and their allies, backed up by the ready power of the state government. The responsibility has been placed on these persons, and organizations by District Judge Stevens, who denounced the military usurpation in Telluride in strong language from the bench, by District Judge J. Walter Dixon, Republican, who openly censured Governor Peabody and severely criticizes his acts in violating the law in deportation of men from the state without trial or other chance of hearing; by ex-Governor Charles H. Thomas, who plainly

(Continued on Page Two.)

TRAGEDY OF A FAMILY.

Little Daughter Shoots Insane Father While He Beats His Wife.

Norton, Kas., June 11.—A. C. Jenkins was shot dead by his eleven-year-old daughter today. Jenkins was insane and had often threatened to kill his whole family. He was whipping his wife today when his daughter killed him.

JAPS BUILDING RAILWAY.

Constructing Line Near Yalu With Co-operation of the Fleet.

Liaoyang, June 11.—The Japanese are constructing a railway from Fengwangcheng to Shakedai, thirty miles to the southeast, near the mouth of the Yalu river. The movement of the Japanese along the sea is being closely watched. They are proceeding from Takushan to the southwest, following the coast, evidently reckoning upon the co-operation of their fleet.

TRAIN ROBBERS LOCATED.

Gang of Rio Grande Bandits Surrounded by Sheriff's Posse.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 11.—Sheriff Adams has returned here and reported that the Denver & Rio Grande train robbers are completely surrounded in a batch of brush near the Grand river. A posse of one hundred deputies were picked about the place and he expressed the belief it was impossible for the men to escape except by swimming the river. An attempt to do that, he said, seemed almost certain death as the river at that point is nearly half a mile wide and has a tremendous current. The hunted men have not been able to obtain food anywhere during the past thirty-six hours and must be almost at the point of starvation.

Morocco Incident Near Settlement

Attitude of Authorities Satisfactory to the United States.

Plans of Battleship Squadron
Outlined By Admiral
Barker.

Paris, June 11.—Information has been received from Lisbon concerning the plans of the American battleship squadron. Rear Admiral Barker expects to leave Lisbon June 16 for Gibraltar, where the squadron will remain until the Morocco incident is settled. On the arrival of the squadron and Missouri the squadron will consist of six of the most modern battleships, besides two squadrons of cruisers and gunboats, not at Tangier. Although Admiral Barker does not expect that the necessity will arise of taking the battleships to Tangier, yet he will remain at Gibraltar for the purpose of meeting any possible contingency arising at Tangier. The present force there is considered ample to impress the Moroccan government with the necessity for securing the release of Perdicaris and Varley, but if disorders occur ashore among the natives, the battleships may go to Tangier. They have an equipment of about 2,400 men, which would give them a large landing force if necessary for the preservation of order. It is also foreseen that the claim for an indemnity against Morocco may have to be settled after the Perdicaris incident is closed. This indemnity covering redress for the indignity upon the prisoners and the heavy expense involved in sending ships to Tangier. Although no information has been received concerning the claim, the officers of the squadron anticipated that its collection may require the continued presence of American ships in Moroccan waters.

Lisbon, June 11.—King Carlos, accompanied by his staff and the minister of marine, was entertained at breakfast today by Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the United States flagship Kearsage. His Majesty, on his arrival alongside the Kearsage, was received with full honors, salutes being fired by the Portuguese and American fleets. The breakfast was attended by the admiral and his staff captains. The admiral toasted His Majesty as "King and fellow sailor." The King responded with a felicitous speech and a toast to President Roosevelt and the American navy. Washington, D. C., June 11.—The following cablegram has been received from Rear Admiral Chadwick, dated Tangier, today: "Minister of foreign affairs of Morocco expects on June 13 to lay before his cabinet a report on the case of the claim, the officers of the squadron anticipated that its collection may require the continued presence of American ships in Moroccan waters."

BIG FIGHT MAY NOW BE POSTPONED

Jeffries Injured Knee Giving The
Champion Pugilist Much
Trouble.

San Francisco, June 11.—Advice from the training quarters of James J. Jeffries state that the condition of the champion's injured knee is improved somewhat, but he will not be able to leave his cottage today.

Possibly he may not some work tomorrow. If he does not rapidly recover the use of his leg, he may be compelled to request a postponement of the fight, but he does not anticipate that this will be necessary. When asked if they would consider the change of date, the backers of Munroe said that they had no desire to have their man fight a crippled man.

DOWIE NOT WANTED.

London, June 11.—John Alexander Dowie arrived here this morning from Holland and made a tour of the hotels accompanied by his wife and son and escorted by deacons, in search of accommodation. Everywhere he met with a refusal, as the hotel managers are afraid of a repetition of the rowdyism which marked his former stay here. Ultimately, being unable to find lodgings, Dowie proceeded to the Zionist headquarters. These have been connected with the police telephones in anticipation of a possible onslaught by the mob.

The followers of John Alexander Dowie assembled in Hyde Park tonight, but their leader was not present. A considerable number of police were present and there were a few sightseers. Dowie's arrival was manifested in the proceedings which were orderly. According to the Weekly Dispatch, Dowie late last night secured rooms at the Hotel Cecil.

Day's Doings At Ottawa

No Confirmation of the Reported
Appointment of Earl
Grey.

Lord Dundonald May Run As
An Independent Member
For Commons.

Dominion Rifle Association De-
cide Not to Send a Team
to Seagirt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 11.—No confirmation has been received at Government house of the reported appointment of Earl Grey as the next Governor-General. Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Clarke, Wada and Wark visited Alexandria today and discussed the Grand Trunk Pacific before a gathering of a thousand Glenora men, the benefit of the new regiment of Highlanders now being formed. They made capital speeches and the crowd was equally delighted.

The report is current today that if Lord Dundonald is dismissed from the command of the militia he may run for the House of Commons as an independent candidate.

Thomas Black of Amherst has been called to the Senate. The Dominion Little Association executive has decided not to send a team to Seagirt to contest for the Palma trophy.

Messrs. Courtenay & Company, of London, who were sending out gentled pupils to farms in Canada, have been repudiated by the next Justice Sifton and Lieut. Governor Forget, the firm using the names of these gentlemen without authority as both state they are not acquainted with the firm.

SEWER GAS EXPLOSION.

Chicago, Ill., June 11.—By an explosion today in a huge sewer being constructed along 29th street, manholes were blown up for blocks on the street and a frame building demolished. Three workmen, accompanied by City Engineer Guy Millmore, were carrying a gasoline torch, were going down into the sewer when they encountered sewer gas and the explosion followed. All of the men were killed and their bodies entombed.

GET NO INFORMATION.

Messengers Sent Out From New
Chwang Return Empty Handed.

New Chwang, Friday, June 10, 7 a. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Messengers sent to ascertain the truth of the reports that the Russians are moving large forces in an attempt to relieve Port Arthur returned here last night without having learned anything. A Japanese cruiser has been seen near Hainan during the last three days, he believed to be watching the Russian gunboat Sivouch which is bottled up here to prevent her from making a dash for the open sea and attempting to reach a neutral port and there disarm. The Russians are doing up to receive immense cargoes of flour and large amounts of specie.

United States Consul-General Miller is making a close investigation of the death of Lewis Etzel. The Chinese general has expressed much regret, and says he will pay the men who shot Etzel when they return. They have not been seen since the Etzel incident. Bandits are pillaging the outskirts of New Chwang almost nightly.

BRAKEMAN DROPS TO QUICK DEATH

Life Lost By Accident on Spo-
kane Falls & Northern
Railway.

Nelson, B. C., June 11.—A special from Ymir to the Daily News says that Frank Butler, brakeman on the Spokane Falls & Northern train, running between Nelson and Northport, was instantly killed this morning at a point two miles from Ymir.

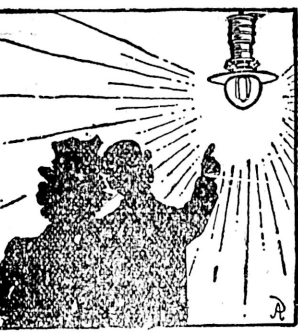
Shortly after passing the Porto Rico lumber camp, Butler and Sid, Brown left the baggage car with the intention of going to the front of the train so as to be in readiness to un couple a flat car at the Porto Rico Lumber Company's siding, Ymir. Adjoining the baggage car was an empty self-dumping ore car, and to cross over this car it was necessary for the men to jump down into it. They both landed safely and proceeded to cross it. Butler was in front, and no sooner had he put his foot upon the trap door than it gave away under him, precipitating him upon the track, where the train passed over him, cutting and crushing him to pieces. Sid, Brown, who was within a few seconds of him when he fell through the trap door, which had been insecurely fastened at one end, rushed back and put on the air brakes, stopping the train, but too late to save him. The body was picked up and taken to Ymir. Butler came here three months since from Spokane, where his people reside.

RUSSIA'S LARGE NAVAL PROGRAMME

Plan Adopted Before Outbreak
of War to Be Strictly Ad-
hered To.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—A conference was held at the Sarskoolesko today between the Emperor, Grand Duke Alexis, the Russian high admiral, Vice Admiral Avellan, chief of the admiralty, at which it was decided to carry out without change the naval programme provisionally adopted before the outbreak of the war.

The programme covers a decade. The ships will be divided between the Black Sea and Baltic fleets, and no provision is made for the Pacific fleet. The construction of the new vessels will begin immediately. The ships will probably all be laid down in Russia, though France may possibly get a contract. The proportion of battleships and cruisers will be practically the same as proposed by the general board at Washington for the United States Navy.



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Is a Specialty With Us.
A well lighted store is a good ad. in itself, therefore, put up with any light but the best.
The Best Light
MEANS THE
ELECTRIC
WE SELL IT.
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35 YATES STREET.

Rounding up the Opium Smugglers

Customs Officials at Seattle Make Another Arrest Bearing on Seizure.

Gulley Man Had Always Been Considered a Reputable Resident of Sound City.

Seattle, June 11.—Still another arrest in connection with the now famous 1,000-pound opium smuggling case was made Thursday, when Clarence M. Moore, manager of the West Coast Company, was apprehended on an indictment brought in by the federal grand jury charging him with being mixed up with Stevens, Cree and Larson in "running" the drug across the line, and neglecting to pay duty upon it. Moore, who has always been considered a reputable business man, was arrested by Special Treasury Agent Frank Burke Thursday afternoon within an hour after the grand jury brought in true bills against him and the trio of alleged smugglers, who have been waiting indictment in the county jail for a couple of weeks.

All the men were arraigned before Judge Hanford a short time after the arrest of Moore. Cree pleaded "not guilty," and his bond was set at \$5,000. Moore was requested to be allowed to plead guilty. The amount of his bond was placed at \$2,500, which he furnished. Cree had already given bond yesterday morning. The bonds of Larson and Stevens were set at \$5,000 and \$15,000, respectively. They were unable to furnish them. Both made the request that they be allowed to plead on June 20, and this was granted by the court.

Moore evinced the greatest surprise when Douglas United States Marshal Stringer walked into his office at 300 First avenue south, and informed him that a true bill had been brought against him. He accompanied the officer to the federal court, where he was arraigned by Agent Burke May 22. He found but little difficulty in securing a bond, as he has been a resident of this city nearly a score of years, and was formerly in the firm of Moore and Stevens, who was indicted as an accomplice of Stevens and Cree, and who, it is alleged, was the teamster who assisted in transporting the smuggled opium to a hiding place, was an employee of Moore, but until the indictment was made public no one suspected that the latter had any connection with the case. Mr. Burke and his secret service assistants have had Moore under surveillance for some weeks.

Several other indictments of alleged opium smugglers and other alleged offenders were made yesterday by the grand jury, as follows:

Mike Murphy, Dennis Sheehan and Barney Logue were indicted upon charges of smuggling opium. The first two are charged with bringing in ten pounds each, and Logue five pounds.

William Lewis is charged with forging the name of another, E. William Lewis, to a money order for \$100 and cashing it. John Woods is charged with selling whiskey to a Yakima Indian. Ernest Howe is charged with smuggling 100 bushels of potatoes across the line. Frank Wilkes and Thomas Aris are charged with smuggling five Chinamen across the country.

A. H. Sorenson, master of the schooner Snow and Burgess, was indicted upon the charge of assaulting a seaman named Torjus Torjussen on the vessel.

ISSUES PROCLAMATION.
General Garibaldi Urges Italian Youth to be in Readiness for Battle.

Rome, June 11.—General Rivetti Garibaldi has issued a proclamation in which he declares that the armaments of Austria cannot be but against Italy, rendering impossible her opposition to an Austrian march through the Balkans to Salonica. General Garibaldi urges the Italian youth not to provoke a fight with Austria, but to hold themselves in readiness, forming special committees which shall be capable, in a moment of need, of providing, at a few days' notice, a body of 50,000 trained and self-armed volunteers.

It was stated in a recent despatch from Rome that General Garibaldi had undertaken the organization of the Albanians living in Italy, who number 200,000. His aim, it was said, was to exercise an influence in behalf of the Balkans, especially Albania.

LAKE CARRIERS' TROUBLES.
Pilots to Lay Grievance Before American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—Captain J. M. McGregor, of Detroit, president of the International Pilots' Association, has gone to New York to ask President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for assistance in the controversy between the Lake Carriers' Association and the pilots.

The Lake Carriers' Association, it is alleged, refuses to employ members of the Pilots' Association, although the Lake Carriers' Association recognizes and has contracts with the Seamen's Union, comprising also the Cooks' Union, as well as the firemen and others and longshoremen's organizations. All these organizations, including the Pilots' Association, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. By reason of the tie-up on the lakes the contracts between the Carriers' Association and the seamen, cooks, firemen and others and longshoremen's organizations are not being carried out. The pilots will present these facts to President Gompers and ask the Federation of Labor to proceed against the Carriers' Association for the enforcement of the contracts. This is the mission of Captain McGregor.

CLOSE TO PORT ARTHUR.
Chinese Say Battle Was Fought Seven Miles From City.

Chefoo, June 12.—(Now.)—Chinese arriving from Port Arthur say a battle was fought June 9 within seven miles of the inner harbor of Port Arthur. The Japanese fleet supported the Japanese army from the coast of the Liaoting peninsula. Conditions in Port Arthur are still said to be unchanged.

She Cousin Fred thinks there is no place that can come up to New York. I wonder if all he says about it is true. He, of course, it isn't. No sane man who really likes a place would be satisfied with telling only the truth about it. Boston Transcript.

POINMERY
"BRUT"

The Driest Champagne shipped from France

NEW POOLROOM SCHEME.

Wireless Telegraphy to be Used to Circumvent the Authorities.

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—A local paper publishes an interview with one of the promoters of a poolroom here which has been closed, in which he says the place will be reopened Monday and that wireless telegraphy will be used to transmit the results. He said a company would make arrangements for a line from St. Louis to New Orleans, and that stations would be located at Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

SUBMARINE DISAPPEARS.

Missing Vessel May Have Been Sold to the Japanese.

Washington, June 11.—The United States government has received no information regarding the reported sale to the government of Japan of the Lake submarine boat, "Protector." The boat was understood to be preparing to compete with the Holland boat Fulton for endurance, speed and availability as a torpedo boat, under water and awash. The Fulton has had its trials, but the "Protector" has not yet appeared on the scene, and the naval trial board does not know where she is or whether she will be presented at all, although the Japanese have informed the United States of their withdrawal from the contest. It makes little difference from an international point of view what has become of this boat in the opinion of the state department, since Hamilton Fish, when ambassador in Japan, gave an opinion to the effect that a torpedo boat capable of being carried on the deck of a ship might properly be regarded as an article of merchandise, and might be sold to a belligerent without violation of neutrality, but subject to the risk of seizure on the high seas.

Miners in A Bad Plight

(Continued From Page One.)

points to the Mine Owners' Association and the Cripple Creek district, which is responsible for the many outrages committed on the persons of helpless and innocent miners; by the recent Democratic state convention which denounced the line of policy pursued.

The events of the present week in the Cripple Creek district justify every accusation contained above. The following crimes on citizenships have followed swiftly upon one another: The resignation of Sheriff Robertson of Teller county, charged with a mob at the point of a pistol and coil of rope, ignored resignation of Coroner Sorum of Teller county, of the city marshal of Victor and numerous aldermen and justices of the peace in the district; assault upon the dormitory of the union hall in Victor; forcible entrance into the four union cooperative stores and destruction of the contents, destruction of the Victor Record by an armed mob, the killing of a citizen outside the city by an armed mob under military command; arrest of men at their work and incarceration within military lines by an armed force under military command; hundreds of men confined in unsanitary hold of a military ship; shooting of the great Portland mine employing union men by order of the military commander, and of the plea of military necessity and deporting of the union men.

The photographs of marked miners referred to by General Bell, who he claims, were marked for death, must be regarded as an invention of his own brain. The photographs were for the purpose of publishing a seal list, with the pictures of the two accompanying their description, so that members of organized labor all over the country would become thoroughly acquainted with those men who have committed treason to themselves and their class. The pictures, nothing more than those having charge of the strike in the district have publicly used for many months. Charges that miners are not allowed to vote on questions of strikes are utterly absurd. As a matter of fact, according to the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners, it is absolutely impossible for the executive board to call a strike of its volition. The present strike is a result of a direct vote of the unions in the district, which left them entirely in the hands of the properly delegated authorities for adjudication and settlement. The twelfth annual convention, recently held in Denver, appointed a special investigating committee, consisting of Malcolm Gillis, of Butte; H. E. Seaman, of Hossland, B. C., and E. E. Allen, of Dillon, Wyo., which committee made a personal investigation by a visit to the Cripple Creek district only last week, and reported to the convention that the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners had been observed in the minutest detail during the entire portion of the contest. Absolutely no deaths have occurred during the contest, for which the Western Federation of Miners can or ought to be held responsible.

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How to Stimulate

U. S. Shipbuilding

Commission To Visit Pacific Coast Ports Early Next Month.

Some Form of Government Aid Must Surely Be Provided.

Washington, June 10.—Representative Humphrey, of the Pacific coast member of the merchant marine commission, says that, although he can, of course, make no prediction as to what recommendations will be made as a result of the present inquiry, the fact has impressed itself deeply on the members of the commission after hearing many persons well informed on shipping matters, that some form of government aid to merchant shipping must be provided in the near future.

The weight of the testimony before the commission so far, and especially the testimony of men who have given the subject much study—has been in favor of a direct subsidy—There has also been advocates of free ships, and, perhaps, all of these ideas being regarded as the only ones which would meet the situation eventually to the coastwise trade. There has been no American citizen before the commission who has failed to advocate that the government should do something to uphold the merchant marine.

"The fact has been established that it costs from 25 to 50 per cent more to build an American ship than it does a foreign ship, and that the cost of 20 to 40 per cent more to operate it. It has also been established that the American sailor is better paid and better fed than any other.

"Immediately after the adjournment of the Republican national convention the commission will meet in Chicago, and will then visit the other principal lake cities. The work on the great lakes will probably be finished by July 2nd. It should be immediately sent to Seattle, and the commission will probably be there by the 14th of the month. Hearings will be given at Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco.

Representative Humphrey will have charge of the itinerary of the commission on the Pacific coast, and at his suggestion the four places mentioned were designated.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK.
San Francisco, June 11.—Negotiations have been in progress some time in San Francisco, it is said, looking toward the organization of an international banking corporation by local capitalists and a Japanese syndicate, headed by President Asano, of the Tokyo Kyushu Kaisha.

As planned, the institution is to have a capital of \$10,000,000 and to have the dominating influence in international relations between the United States and the Orient.

VANCOUVER LOST.
In Contest for Next Convention of Orange Grand Lodge.

Picton, Ont., June 11.—The Grand Orange Lodge of British America concluded its session here last night after passing a resolution reasserting its complete independence of all supreme grand lodges. The order decided to build a Wallace memorial hall. A satisfactory statement of the operations of the Orange mutual benefit fund was submitted, and it was decided to further extend the usefulness of this fund by having a \$500 policy, and by making some provision for those who may be partially or permanently disabled. Over \$2000 was selected as the next place of meeting after a spirited contest had taken place at Vancouver. The former place only won by two votes.

IMPORTED GATE BIRDS IN B. C.
Letter From Amalgamated Game Association of the Mainland.

The following letter, which appears in the Field of May 7 last, is of especial interest to British Columbia sportsmen.

Sir: In a previous letter which you were good enough to publish we intimated that we were importing some partridges with a view of introducing them to the province. It may interest your readers to know of the success of the trial shipment.

All thirty-nine brace were shipped by Messrs. Crook, of the Victoria, B. C., and arrived in the Victoria on the 10th inst. The birds were in fine condition, and were well adapted for the climate. They were all shot by Mr. Crook, and were all of the same breed, and were all of the same age.

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Local News.

United Workmen.—Banner Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 1, meets tomorrow. Business of great importance to come up.

Meeting.—An important business meeting of the Johnson street mission hall at 10 o'clock on Monday and tomorrow evening. All members are urgently requested to attend.

Court of Revision.—The first session of the Court of Revision will be held at the City hall on Tuesday next. It will likely be several days before the business in hand is completed.

Post to H. M. S. Flora.—London advices state that Lieut. T. T. Turnbull, Royal Naval Reserve, has been posted to H. M. S. Flora at Esquimaux for naval training.

Pictures Wanted.—The secretary of the Tourist Association would be glad to receive pictures of poultry and poultry farming for display in the rooms of the association as an attraction to visitors.

Liberal-Conservatives.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Victoria will be held on Thursday evening next. The hall in which the meeting will be held has not yet been decided, but it will be named in Tuesday's issue of the Colonist.

Missionary Meeting.—A missionary meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom, when the services will be given by Archdeacon Collinson and Rev. J. L. E. Cullagh on work among the Indians in the diocese of Caledonia.

Notable Visitors.—Mrs. Pin, who was for fifty years postmistress of Saint Ste. Marie, Ontario, and her daughter, Mrs. Lacombe, who was the first white child born in Saint Ste. Marie, and Mrs. Pin, granddaughter of Mrs. Lacombe, arrived in Victoria, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Merton on Market street.

Fine Photos.—Mr. Leeson, mining recorder of Quatsino district, is an expert photographer, and has taken a number of fine photographs of the Quatsino harbor, and also a photograph of H. M. S. Condor as she lay at anchor in Winter harbor just before her last trip. The photograph is a very fine one.

Two Holidays Coming.—Two public holidays will probably be declared by the provincial government for the Dominion Day celebration. July 1st is a statutory holiday, and July 2nd will, in all likelihood, be declared to be a holiday. Mr. W. J. Bowser, M. P. P., has been advising with Hon. R. G. Tait on the subject, and the declaration will probably appear in the next Gazette.

Band for Vancouver.—A letter from Bandmaster J. M. Finn of the Fifth Regiment Band, Victoria, was read this morning at the meeting of the committee of the Dominion Day celebration, stating that the Victoria Band would be here to assist in the celebration of July 1st and 2nd, says the Vancouver Province. From enquiries which have been received by Secretary Franklin, it is learned that a large number are coming from Victoria for both days of the celebration. An excursion is being arranged from the capital city.

Court Martialed.—A court martial took place yesterday on board H. M. S. Bonaventure, lasting pretty nearly the whole day. Mr. Robbins, paymaster's clerk, of the Victoria, was charged with charges, viz: (1) Contemptuous conduct to a superior officer; (2) insubordination. After hearing the evidence, the accused was honorably acquitted on the first charge, but found guilty on the second, for which he will, in all probability, receive some nominal punishment. Another court martial is to be held next week on Postman Harris, who is charged with tampering with the mails of H. M. S. Flora.

Maize Seized.—A consignment of 31 tons of maize which arrived on the Maungka was seized at Vancouver by Mr. P. C. Cunningham, grain and grain inspector, traces of weevil having been found in it. As the inspector's orders are very specific, the grain must either be destroyed or returned to the shippers by the first ship sailing for Australia. The maize is being kept in a shed pending instructions from the shippers, who have been communicated with. The quality of the grain, otherwise has been pronounced by dealers as the finest seen for a long time. It is thought by understanding Canadian prices at Sydney before shipment that a good business in that line may be worked up.

Pioneer's Death.—Mr. Bissett, whose death, after a long illness, occurred yesterday, as intimated in another portion of this issue, entered the Hudson's Bay Company's at an early age, and he rose steadily step by step to the rank of chief factor. For some years he represented the company at the Sandwich Islands. Early in the sixties he was transferred to Victoria, where he and his estimable family remained several years, highly respected. Mr. Bissett had, during that time, actively engaged in the company's interests there, and at different other stations over the province of British Columbia. In 1871 he removed to Montreal, where he succeeded the late Chief Factor Donald Macdonald as chief office in charge of the company's affairs in that important city and district. Mr. Bissett's excellent qualities of head and heart made him a favorite with all who had any acquaintance with him, whether in a business or in a social way; and although thirty years have passed since he and his family left Victoria, there are still remaining here a number of friends who remember them with feelings of sincere affection. Mr. Bissett leaves a wife, Mrs. L. Bissett, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Bissett. There are also still alive two sons and one daughter, and to them all, in their sore bereavement, there goes out the heartfelt sympathy of old and warm friends in British Columbia.

"Pirates of Penzance." On Tuesday next Gilbert and Sullivan's ever popular opera "The Pirates of Penzance" will be performed at the A. O. U. W. hall of a juvenile company. The scene of the opera is laid in Penzance, a Cornish seaport, the haunt of the pirates, who introduce themselves to the audience in the opening chorus. The King of Pirates (Master Bert Aaronson) appears among them, and for a while, as a apprentice (Miss Edith Scott), who when a child by mistake apprenticed to the pirates instead of to a pilot, by Ruth, his nurse (Miss Edith Green), the heroine of the comedy, is taken by Master Jack Ransell. The pirates give place to Major-General Stanley's daughters, of whom the leading one is Mabel (Miss Camille O'Meara), Edith and Isabel (Miss Nellie Lombard and Miss Edith Green). The pirates find the Major-General, follows to find the Pirates, who again appear upon the scene, about to marry his daughters. A body of policemen with Mr. Jack Lombard as the sergeant sing the famous pirates' chorus. A successful rehearsal was held last evening. The final one will take place at the A. O. U. W. Monday at 6:45 sharp. The tickets are rapidly being taken up, and those desiring to reserve seats may do so on Wednesday music store on Monday and Tuesday.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Piles, Hemorrhoids, Bleeding or Protruding Piles cured by the use of the Pile Ointment. If PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure you, in 6 to 14 days, 50c.

Britain's Eyes

Are on Canada

All Classes Interested in Great Future of the North-west.

Returned Immigration Official Tells of His Experiences in Old Land.

Winnipeg, June 6.—Mr. James Dale, returned from a sojourn of several months in England, as an agent of the immigration department. This was not Mr. Dale's first visit to the Old Country, as he spent a considerable time there last year lecturing and distributing information, and consequently found his path easier in conducting the mission, which he has just closed. During his service of the two seasons Mr. Dale has come in contact with a great many audiences in various parts of the old land, and from comments observed in the English newspapers, his lectures, coming from a practical farmer of long residence in Western Canada, have sown seed which promises well from an immigration standpoint.

Speaking of his latest trip Mr. Dale remarked upon the constant growth of popular leaning toward Canada observable in the Motherland. "My introduction as a Canadian farmer," he said, "was followed by hearty cheers from the audiences I addressed almost without exception. At Birmingham where I opened my tour, there were 3,500 people in the hall, and I spoke to over 1,100 at Gloucester, the next meeting place."

On an average, during his trip, Mr. Dale delivered three addresses a day. There was a large attendance of ladies, he said, at all meetings, and opportunity was taken to point out the advantages offered to the right class of women in this country. Quite a number of English ladies are taking an interest in this question, and at Davenport, a meeting was specially organized by Mrs. C. W. Cox, a most enthusiastic advocate for Canadian emigration among the gentler sex.

Impressed with the importance of disseminating accurate knowledge of Canada in the English public schools, Mr. Dale last year initiated a series of addresses to the higher school pupils, and a large number of his recent lectures were given in this field. Over 5,000 school boys listened to his exposition of geographical and other facts relating to Western Canada, concerning which some very good results were obtained among them. Some of the children, for instance, had the idea that if they came to Canada they would live in snow huts like the Eskimos.

In the Central school, Sheffield, 880 boys and girls listened to Mr. Dale's lecture, and many other large schools were visited. Notably Ipswich, Stowmarket and Hadleigh. The lectures, illustrated by line light and cinematograph views, elicited the enthusiastic attention of the scholars. In all the English schools, singing is very popular and Mr. Dale took advantage of this proclivity to introduce Canada's beautiful anthem "The Maple Leaf," and at his suggestion it is being distributed among all the schools in the country. He has also recommended that copies of the anthem be placed on steamers plying between Liverpool, Halifax and Montreal, so that immigrants may obtain the distinct impression of the true meaning of Canada's song. Mr. Dale says, was not known among the school children of England. They did not even know that we had a national emblem, the maple leaf and the beaver.

Mr. Dale thinks that these lectures and the distribution of Canadian national literature among the schools will bear good results. Apropos to this subject Mr. Dale asked a little school girl what sort of a man she expected to see in the lectures given in the ordinary course, Mr. Dale was sought out constantly for interviews concerning Canada and was called upon to answer many letters from those who were unable to see him in person. Many newspapers sought him out for interviews, the Sheffield Telegraph giving three columns to a discussion with him on matters connected with Canada and the immigration question. Mr. J. H. Vinicombe, of the Telegraph, manifested a wide interest in Canada, and is one of those who is doing much to educate the English people in regard to this country.

AN INTERESTING PRESENT.
Incidentally Mr. Dale became the bearer of an interesting presentation to Canada, from Mr. George Frederick Rowland, a member of a noble portion of the collection of antiquities. It consists of a statue of John Wesley, in terra cotta, which was modelled in Loughton potteries, England, by James Barron in the year 1772. The statue, which is donated to Wesley College, Winnipeg, is now in the city and will be placed in the college in a day or so.

BOYS' SUIT SALE.
Messrs. B. Williams & Co., of 68-70 Yates street, will sell Boys' Two and Three Piece Suits this week at half price, strictly for cash, of course.

The Boys' Suit stock is very extensive and comprises some 500 Two-piece Suits and about 250 Three-piece Suits. About half of the two-piece suits are the new Military Norfolk cut, made with a yoke, and extra knickers to match, and a pocket watch chain, and a great advantage as a jacket will always last out two pairs of knickers.

Messrs. B. Williams & Co. expect to sell a great number of these suits this week, and as the prices are all marked in plain figures, and these prices are out in half of the cash offered, they will be plain to every cash purchaser. Come early, therefore, and avoid the rush, and remember that this sale lasts one week only.

Last week Messrs. B. Williams & Co. sold Flannel Suits at half price, and some 200 suits were cleared off, and this week it is the boys' turn, and it is expected that a great many mothers will take advantage of this chance to get their boys suited at half price.

The Semi-Ready Sale is still going on at the discount of 20 per cent, or one-fifth off for cash, and is still being given on all Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Pants, and the stock is being rapidly reduced. All Suits, Pants, Overcoats and Raincoats left from last season are being sold at half price.

If you need anything in the clothing line you are strongly advised to buy now while you can get a good selection, as these prices are not likely to be repeated.

DIED.
PINSSETT On the 11th June, 1904, after long illness, James Bissett, formerly with a chief factor in the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company's service, and for several years up to 1871 a resident of Victoria.

SAVILLE On the 10th instant, John Saville, a native of Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, aged 53 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 13, at 2:30 p. m., from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., Government street, and at Christ Church cathedral at 2:45 p. m.

Heaviest Fine Yet on Record

Was That Imposed By Ketchikan Collector on Steamer Princess May.

The Law In Question Was Not Broken—Capt. Troup's Statement.

The United States customs law, under which the Princess May was recently fined \$2,000 by the collector of customs at Ketchikan, is as follows: "No foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports of places in the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of \$200 for each passenger so transported and landed."

As a matter of fact, the thirteen passengers on account of whom the fine was imposed, were carried to the Princess May from Skagway to Vancouver, whence they proceeded to Seattle by rail, and so the act was not broken. The collector's official apparently read the section wrongly, or else was unacquainted with its terms.

This fine is the heaviest ever imposed on this coast for an alleged infraction of the United States customs laws, and the arbitrary action of the little official at Ketchikan is deemed all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that the Canadian authorities have waived their claims and are entirely in favor of American shipping.

A stated in the Colonist yesterday, the matter has been laid before the authorities at Washington, and an endeavor will be made to have the fine remitted, and the Ketchikan collector reprimanded.

Capt. Troup, superintendent of the coast C. P. R. steamships, is hopeful that the Washington authorities will treat him fairly. He has already received a similar order from Ketchikan, wherein the Princess Beatrice had been fined, and he is expecting a decision shortly on that case. The matter is in the hands of able counsel, and an exhaustive review of all the circumstances relating to it has been made. Capt. Troup considers the action of the Ketchikan collector preposterous. "What difference," said he, "is there between the Princess May picking up American passengers at Ketchikan and going to Seattle and landing them at Vancouver, and the Cottage City picking up at Victoria Canadian passengers bound for White Horse or Dawson, and landing them at Skagway? The cases are parallel, and it is not fair to fine one and not the other. If the collector at Ketchikan can sell tickets in Victoria for Dawson? All is very unjust and inconsistent. American steamers come along here regularly and take freight from our very doors, and yet are not fined the same freight being destined for the Canadian Yukon. Steamers on the Puget sound route regularly handle Canadian cargo in bond. Yet the Princess May is not allowed to carry a particle of American freight in bond. Is this right?"

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

U. S. Government Employees to Make Every Effort to Check Overcrowding.

Port Townsend, June 11.—The following communication from Secretary Cortelyou to the customs authorities and other persons concerned with the operation of steamer permits, for carrying passengers, especially on those of excursion steamers, of which special mention is made. Suggestions are given for a thorough inspection of all such vessels:

"The near approach of the summer season, when large numbers of passengers are carried on the regular lines and on excursion steamers, and the frequent complaints that many of these steamers carry passengers largely in excess of the number allowed by their certificate of inspection or by their excursion permits, demand that the government officers concerned shall take special precautions to prevent the overcrowding of steamers."

"Your attention is called to section 4,496 of the revised Statutes, which reads as follows: 'Section 4,496. All collectors, or other chief officers of the customs, and all inspectors within the several districts, shall enforce the provisions of this title against all steamers arriving and departing.'"

DOCKS FOR REPAIRS.

Steamer Pleiades Goes Into Dry Dock at Quartermaster Harbor.

The Pleiades, of the Eastern Steamship Company's Oriental fleet, which broke down at sea 500 miles off Cape Flattery, was towed to the dry dock at the Quartermaster harbor dry dock yesterday for repairs, says the Post-Intelligencer. A survey of the craft is now in progress. However, it is not believed that this vessel will make a return to the East. As soon as the repairs are made the vessel will resume her run between Puget sound and the Orient.

The Pleiades has the distinction of being the only American vessel in the harbor of Port Arthur during the first battle engagement between the Japanese and Russians. She was there all through the bombardment of the Russian stronghold and was several times hit by flying shells from the Japanese guns.

BRITISH RECRUITS.

The recruiting returns for the first quarter of the year at St. George's Barracks and the other London depots are not encouraging all round, and it is stated that reports from the provinces are equally unfavorable. The cavalry are up to their full strength, and recruiting for that arm of the service has been stopped for some time, but the difficulty which confronts the War Office is the difficulty of getting the infantry regiments of the line and for the foot guards.

The youths who have offered to join the ranks in London are of the better type in physique, education and character than the applicants elsewhere, who were recruited as an experiment three or four years ago, and who, after a trial, were found utterly unsuitable, and have been discharged, at considerable cost to the nation.

The wave of enthusiasm and patriotic fervor for the army receded before the conclusion of the South African war, and has since been no stimulus to clearing the better class of youths of the country to join the colors, especially in England. Besides, the rejections on medical grounds will be a hindrance.

The prospect of increased pay for recruits make themselves efficient soldiers after one year's service, has little influence with recruits, who prefer to have good pay for the present rather than rely on deferred pay which may or may not be received, the army official body of a conditional character.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE GRAND'S SUCCESS.

Manager Jamieson Describes Johnson Street as a Busy Centre.

Those who imagine that Johnson street is not one of the principal business streets of the city, should have seen it between 7 and 11 o'clock last night. A continuous stream of people could be seen coming and going on both sides. Of course, the closing performances of Farmer Jones and his trained pigs at the Grand theatre were responsible for a good deal of the stir, but outside of that it is indisputable that Johnson street is one of the busiest streets in the city and is constantly improving. The Grand closed the most successful week in its short career, the business being the largest yet since the opening on the 23rd May. The doors had to be closed several times for as long as half an hour while crowds waited on the outside for an opportunity to enter.

Next week Manager Jamieson promises a particularly high-class bill, headed by one of the best musical teams on the stage, Messrs. Boulton and Worley, whose principal instrument is the violin, but who are masters of several others. The Ancers, novelty rag-pickers, also rank with the head liners, their specialty being the rapid making of pictures on a frame by means of old colored rag. Instead of wax pictures, the juggling Thornton, who is not performed by other juggling teams, and Layne and D'Aora have a mirth-provoking sketch, which is highly spoken of by the Vancouver papers. Mr. Frederic Roberts, said to be a fine baritone, opens an engagement at this theatre in illustrated songs, and a new set of moving pictures will complete the programme. Matinees are given daily at 3 o'clock, and the first evening performance begins at 7.30.

OIL BORING AT STEVESTON.

Bore Is Down 885 Feet Character of the Formation Met With.

In a report to the directors of the Richmond Oil Company, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, the superintendent gives the following particulars concerning the geological formation met with in sinking to the depth of 885 feet, which was reached on Thursday last:

In answer to your request for a report on work done by your company on its Steveston property, I beg to report as follows:

"Work was commenced on the 5th of May last, and has been continued up to the present time without a mishap or hitch. We are now down to a depth of 885 feet. The formation met with was through a loose sand formation, altogether alluvial, since that depth the formation zone through is shown on the following table:

Hard blue shale	10
Soft blue shale	10
Black sand	15
Soft blue shale	20
Black sand	4
Soft blue shale	11
Black sand	12
Soft black shale	2
Black sand	16
Black shale	25
Quicksand	14
Blue shale	14
Total	185

"We are now averaging about 20 to 22 feet per diem, and expect to go into bedrock at 900 feet. This will presumably be the bottom of the hole. The Steveston field is very similar to the Beaufort formation, with the exception that we are getting more shale than is usual in that field. As to indications, whenever we have struck oil, the indications have been good, and at the present time small globules may be seen spreading on the surface of the water as it is pumped up. The gas still continues to bubble up in the 10 inch tubing, and it is still evident that there was sufficient pressure of gas at the 700-foot level to hold the column of water up twelve or fifteen feet. These indications are that when we have run through bedrock, we should be into oil bearing strata."

HOW TORPEDOES ARE MADE.

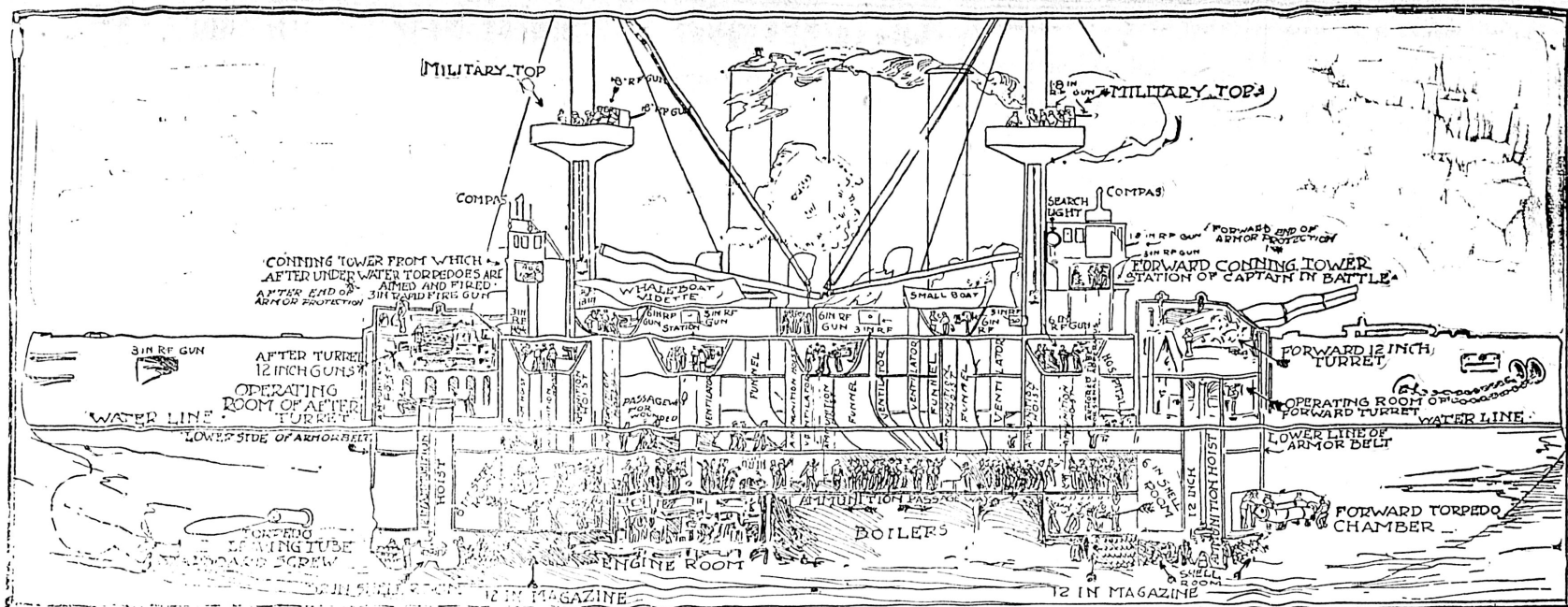
The Whitehead torpedo, built for the United States Government, is made chiefly of steel, and nearly in the shape of a porpoise. Its greater diameter is nearly eighteen inches. It is made in two sizes or lengths of about twelve feet and seventeen feet, respectively, and weighs about 2,000 lbs. ready for discharge, is nearly half a ton. As constructed by the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, these torpedoes are made in five sections, containing an air motor, a battery of cells, a pump, a propeller, and a tail fin. The head of the machine, which is sometimes called the business end, and has 110 pounds of wet gun cotton packed above a bronze partition. This cotton is incased in a lead lining, which is pierced through their centres to make room for a little brass case of dry gun cotton priming. The front end of the detonating primer, containing fulminate of mercury, is connected with a percussion cap, in front of the primer case is a screw a wire nose, which operates automatically when the torpedo strikes the target by driving the firing pin against the cap and so effecting a detonation of the cotton ending with the wet gun cotton.

Back of the head is the flask, which occupies more than half the length of the machine. It is filled with air compressed to a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, or to one-tenth of its ordinary volume. The escape of this air through a small valve leading to the engines and motors, placed in a compartment back of the flask, furnishes the power for the locomotion of the machine.

Between the flask and the engine there is a very important compartment containing the mechanism for automatically regulating the depth of movement, which is controlled by a piston and a setting of the machine. This device was never patented, but was kept a secret, the details of it being sold to the various marine nations. The principle of it is this: There are several pistons, one of which is connected with the machine, and the other with the depth of the water outside, which increases with the depth, pushes these inward and outward, and at the same time pushes the piston of the rest behind the depth diaphragms. The motion of the pistons is communicated to horizontal rudders, so that a slight deviation from the assigned depth will immediately increase or decrease the depth. A pendulum suspended in the same compartment operates similarly to keep the machine in a horizontal position. From the torpedoes and the torpedo warships, by the Hudson, the American Monthly Review of Reviews for May.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

If you have a child that is sickly, fretful, nervous, restless at night, or suffers from any stomach or bowel trouble, try Baby's Own Tablets. Don't be afraid of medicine—it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Give the Tablets to the sick child and watch the quick relief and rapid restoration to health and strength. These Tablets mothers are using this medicine for their little ones, and they all praise it. What stronger evidence can you want? Mrs. D. A. McQuinn, Sandringham, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets certainly fill all the claims you make for them so far as my experience goes. I consider them a perfect medicine for children and always keep them in the house." You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or if you write to Dr. W. J. Williams, 241 College Street, Brockville, Ont., they will send you a box by mail post paid for 25 cents.



Longitudinal Section of the Hatsuse, Which Was Lost Off Port Arthur By Striking a Mine.

Trip Through The Okanagan

A Tourists' Paradise Which is Virtually Terra Incognita.

A Great District Which is the Garden Spot of the Province.

Although year after year furnishes its quota of tourists through the beautiful and extensive province of British Columbia, there are many delightful places of some local partiality, and the C. P. R. causes them to be somewhat overlooked, or at least the beauty and importance of some to be greatly underestimated. Among such might fairly be classed that delightful region known as the Okanagan, or properly speaking, the valleys of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen, for the appellation of Okanagan valley is commonly given to that stretch of land along the south shore of the Okanagan lake, from the Shuswap lake at Sicamous to Hedley City, one hundred and fifty miles to the south.

The average tourist drops off his train at Sicamous, takes a stage or a sight-seeing trip to the East or West, as the case may be, little dreaming that he is leaving behind him one of the most beautiful valleys of the province, where climate and natural irrigation conditions make it a paradise not only for the fruit-grower, farmer and stockman, but the fisher and hunter as well. Until comparatively a few years past the valley has been known to the world only as a fruit-growing valley of the province from where fruit in its season was delivered to the towns and cities of the main line and also of the Northwest territory. All this, however, is changing, and each day train is filled with housewives who have heard of the valley's greatness and are coming to spy out the land and who in almost every case invest in land either for speculative purposes or to secure a home where, at the least amount of exertion, the luxuries of life may be enjoyed.

Taking the C. P. R. branch train from Sicamous and leaving the beautiful scenery of the Shuswap, the scenery for the first several miles is somewhat unimpressive to the eye unless it be that the traveler has not tired of the grandeur of towering mountain peaks and hillside streamlets. But all at once the mountains have passed and the valley begins to widen until when Hedley City is reached, one feels as if escaped from the narrow fastness of the trail to the refreshing expanse of the open fields. Enderby, like all the other little towns along the valley, is a bright, cheerful place for its size. Situated as it is, at the end of navigable water, and with the miles of timber lands between Sicamous and there, it is not to be wondered at if the sound of the saw is heard from early morn until night.

The new company who have secured the sawmill have given a strong impetus to the business of the place. Mr. pin against the cap and so effecting a detonation of the cotton ending with the wet gun cotton.

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line as a breed of fine horse-drawn. Many of his fine carriage horses are to be found in the different towns through-out British Columbia, although Frank, like many of the breed, is inclined to keep some good horses for his own use, and makes little or no effort to make a sale.

Two miles further on is situated the new town of Armstrong which judging from present conditions promises to be the most substantial town of the valley. Less than three years ago this little burg, which owed its existence to the severing of the railway from Lansdowne, was swept by fire, from the ashes of which it has since risen to keep some good horses for his own use, and makes little or no effort to make a sale.

Donald Matheson is only one of many who would walk, if no other means were to be had, for miles, through mud to attend the lectures that are given from time to time, and it is just possible that the first of the season will be held at the Armstrong fair of next year, and which were acknowledged to be among the best in the province was the result of such impaired knowledge of the latter, the Okanagan house, for comfort and convenience here the valley by none other in the interior. Four churches, public and high schools, are adequate for the moral needs of the town.

Here, I had almost forgotten to mention, is the first farmers' exchange which, together with their large flour mill and one of the best creameries in the province, secures for the farmer the best prices for everything he can produce.

Leaving Armstrong, from which two splendid roads lead to Vernon, the scenery is a continuation of that on the roads leading from Armstrong in the other direction.

The Hill, Emble, Graham, Cass, Cumming, Swanson, Schubert, Horsey and Huntley farms being amongst the more notable ones, and all highly improved. We now come to the first of the large holdings, Tom Clinton, Mrs. Greenough and Conway O'Keefe's ranches, which embrace hundreds of acres of the best land in the district. These are old-timers and it is needless to say their estates are models. Clinton can boast of having taken first prize for wheat at the world's fair in Paris, and on his ranches, like those of Mrs. Greenough and O'Keefe's, are to be found the best of all kinds of live stock.

It is generally considered that the large holdings in this particular district is a drawback to the town itself, and now that the large portion of land are being divided into smaller agencies, the people of the town are anticipating great things for the town's future. Here the popular member for Okanagan in the legislature makes his home. Mr. Ellison is a rancher and was among the first to divide up his holdings and sell out small parcels of the land. On his farm the old parliamentarian may be seen digging ditches, mowing hay, tending to stock, just as do his farm hands. On his ranch many thoroughbred cattle and horses may be seen, no one knowing a good horse or cow better than Mr. Ellison himself.

Our miller, Tom Ferguson, is situated the Coldstream, or Lord Aberdeen, ranch, about which so much has been written that it may be sufficient to say that, as a practical demonstration of the fruit-growing prospects of the land in the district, the Coldstream stands as a living witness.

The B. X. ranch is also one of the beautiful farms near the town. Mr. Alex. McDonald, a man from Clonagarry, manages the place, and is another of those Scotsmen who know just what piece of land can be worked, how much a steer should cost to fatten and the hundred and one little things necessary for a farmer to know. Out from Vernon, as from all the other little towns

The Steveston Land & Oil Co. Limited.

The success which has so far attended the work of the Richmond Oil Co., now boring for oil at Steveston, Lulu Island, at the mouth of the Fraser, enables the Directors of the STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, to place the shares of the latter Company upon the market with every confidence that they can legitimately claim the support of the investing public. The STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED has an option on eleven hundred acres of land in and around the townsite of Steveston, adjoining the oil well now being drilled; and should the confidence of the experts in charge of the work prove to be justified by the facts, it requires but little reflection to realize that those investors who have confidence in this development of the resources of the Province and the courage to back their opinions will be rewarded by a rich harvest in the immediate future. Apart from the enormous appreciation in the value of all adjoining Real Estate which will take place on the discovery of oil, the situation of the property of the

THE STEVESTON OIL CO., Limited.

with its proximity to the sea, affords the Company peculiar facilities for the shipping of the oil which their property is expected to produce.

At a depth of 700 feet the pressure in the 10 inch pipe was sufficient to force the water up 12 or 15 feet from the mouth of the pipe, and with the continuation of the boring small globules of oil may be seen spreading on the surface of the water as it is pumped up. It is anticipated from the indications that within a very short time the well will be sunk through the bed rock into the oil bearing strata, when an immediate advance in the price of the Company's stock may be looked for. The STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, is capitalized for \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of \$1.00 each. Thirty thousand shares of the one hundred and thirty thousand shares of treasury stock are now on the market, the funds derived from the sale of which will be expended in taking up the options and in developing the Company's property. As an inducement to first purchasers of this stock a bonus of fifty (50%) per cent in fully paid up shares will be made, so that the purchase of 100 shares at par will entitle the purchaser to 150 shares of stock, fully paid, non assessable, and carrying no personal liability. The Directors reserve to themselves the right to withdraw this stock from the market without notice.

Shares in the stock of the STEVESTON LAND & OIL CO., LIMITED, together with full information as to the prospects, resources and general constitution of the Company may be obtained at its Victoria office, 6-7 MacGregor Building, (opposite Driard Hotel), from the

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.

OFFICIAL BROKERS

through the valley, are little villages and school settlements, which in time as the country develops, will become quite busy little hamlets. A few miles south of Vernon is the Okanagan lake, at the head of which the C. P. R. has its mainway terminal, from which it carries passengers on a tidy little lake boat to Kelowna and other points situated further south. The landing, as it is called, affords a splendid site for a popular summer resort. Here the bathing and fishing are unexcelled, and it is only a matter of a few years until the increasing population of the valley will call for resorts of the kind. Crossing the lake, we come to Kelowna, already well known through British Columbia as the great fruit centre of the valley. The town itself is very prettily situated on the lake. It has a constantly increasing population, and because of its beautiful climate and its surrounding fruit groves, will always be an important centre for the shipment of fruit. Continuing the boat trip from Kelowna to Penticton, we pass several little villages, Fairview, Peachland, Summerland and others, all of which are just nicely starting and give every promise of becoming good business places in the future. A few acres of fruit will grow on both banks of this beautiful Okanagan lake will be covered by fruit trees of all kinds. Hundreds of ten-acre plots have been purchased by people who have started into the fruit growing for a living. Ten acres of fruit will, after three years, or five at the outside, give an independent living, and as the labor necessary for its successful cultivation is very light, it is not surprising that so many are availing themselves of the chance offered in the valley.

Penticton, at the foot of the lake, is the best of the towns in the Okanagan proper, as from here on is the Similkameen, or a continuation of the valley. That the latter valley has a great future ahead of it is conceded by every person who has had the pleasure of driving through it. With its delightful climate and the great mining prospects that are now an assured thing, with its railways that are projected and in course of construction, it is quite safe to predict that a few years will see the permanency of its importance. And thus the Okanagan, about which so very little has been known, is giving every indication of becoming one of the most important of the component parts of our resourceful province. Among the old-timers in the valley several years ago it was claimed there was no one coming to the bush only a few old friends of Jim Turner, who were being sent here so as to put on a bit of a scare, a notable fact that the honorable gentleman now out

vent generally always looked upon the Okanagan as the coming country, and as the crowds of home-seekers from Manitoba and the East are rushing in at the present time, we believe there are old-timers who think it is still just a dream. It is just possible that not a few are being directly influenced by that gentleman's high estimate of the valley's resources. And yet should the latter prove to be a trip through the valley today it would be hard for him to recognize it as the Okanagan known to him in the eighties. The province has been very liberal in the money spent in fostering public institutions of every kind, and to this fact, not a little may be attributed the rapid strides in the growth of population and wealth in the rural districts particularly in the Okanagan valley.

AERIAL WAVES MAKE THE STARS TWINKLE.

Effect Produced on Human Eyes by the Movements of Air Currents.

The great aerial ocean over our heads is made up of an infinite multitude of moving currents and streams of varying density and temperature, all in process of continued change and adjustment due to the heating of the atmosphere by the sun during the day and cooling by radiation at night. The atmosphere is full of little waves or streaming masses of air, somewhat resembling the ripples in a shallow stream of water flowing over grass. And if the astronomer will point his telescope on a bright star and remove the eye-piece, so as to look directly upon the object glass, illuminated by the light of the star, he may see these streaming currents dancing in all their complexity. It is these little waves in the air which cause the twinkling of the fixed stars. As the waves are passing before our eyes they act like prisms, deflecting the light first this way and then that, producing flashes of the spectral colors, and sometimes almost extinguishing the stars, so that momentarily they appear to go out. In high, dry countries where the atmosphere is quiescent, these waves are generally unobserved in importance, and astronomers have noticed that in such localities the scintillation of the stars almost ceases. There the air is quite free from agitating currents and the astronomers can make good observations.

It is worthy of remark that but for the brightness of the sky the stars could be seen in daylight. Even as matters stand, some of the brighter of them have been seen after sunrise.

Nearly 25,000 men were employed daily on the work of constructing the port and town. The total population had been estimated at about 60,000, mostly Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Russians.

Boys' Suits Half Price This Week

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

A Bath in the Sea

With a few handfuls of our Sea-salt in the tub, you may have all of the refreshing, stimulating, nerve-quieting effects of a bath in the sea—and without some of the inconveniences of sea bathing. If you take baths this summer you will feel better, look better and will be better able to stand the debilitating effects of hot weather. 15c. per package.

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Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheap-side.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street, Victoria.

FOTOGRAPHS.

A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheap-side.

Wives, daughters, housekeepers, lend me your ears! You know, of course, that the best recipe for peace at home is to "Feed the brute." When everything else fails, try Fruit Sugar!

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Agents

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The popular Tally-Ho Coach leaves the Tourist Association Rooms and Hotels every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tourists will find it the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs. Take your camera along and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

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INSURANCE

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HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Full Fair.—For the full fair a special prize of a gold-mounted L. E. Waterman fountain pen (value \$5.00) has been given by the Victoria Book and Stationery Company, Limited, per H. S. Henderson, Esq.

Appropriation Inadequate.—In consequence of the small estimate appropriated for the work at Esquimalt, the new magazine, which was to have been constructed opposite the village, will not be built this year.

Coal for Navy.—Two more vessels are on their way to Esquimalt from Cardiff by rail. The naval supply of fuel is by no means running short, but it is always well kept up. The vessels coming are the British bark *Sofala* and the British ship *Carnegie* Lloydell.

Garden Fete.—The members of the Christ Church Auxiliary have arranged for a garden fete and sale of work at Bishopsclose on Wednesday afternoon next from 3 to 6. There will be stalls for the sale of many useful work, candies, etc. Tea, with strawberries and cream should prove an attractive feature, and there is no doubt that there will be a large attendance if the weather is fine. Under adverse circumstances the sale will take place in the cathedral schoolroom.

Jerusalem Convention.—Noah Shackles, president of the Provincial International Sunday School Association, has received a very interesting account of the world convention held at Jerusalem. This has been sent by Jean Templar, a delegate from the provincial association to the convention, who says: "This memorable convention has been brought to a close, and as a result we feel assured that a greater interest will be taken in the spiritual welfare of children and a marked impetus given to Sunday school work."

A Fine Record.—At Winnipeg a few days ago an officer of the Esquimalt fleet, regarding the Shearwater's long steaming record: "In these two years her station has extended from the Behring Sea to Cape Horn and the South Sea Islands. Make this trip two or three times, and then take your geography, and I'll wager you'll find it measures up to your standard."

Cadet Corps.—The intention of the local cadet corps to take part in the summer outing of the Fifth Regiment at Macaulay Plains has been abandoned. This was taken up actively by the boys of Collegiate school, and it was proposed to go into camp about Wednesday last and remain until Monday.

Owing to several difficulties the idea was given up at the last minute. It is hoped that next summer the boys will be able to take advantage of the splendid opportunity offered by the camp to gain a practical knowledge of military matters.

Church Parade.—This morning the Fifth Regiment will hold a joint church parade with the Work Point forces. Open air services will be held and an appropriate address delivered by Captain the Rev. E. C. Sharpe, chaplain of the regiment. The demand for tickets will also be held in the forenoon when the men will "fall in" in church parade order, times being worn. All are warned of the necessity of being present on this occasion to answer the roll call. In the afternoon a band concert will be rendered for which an excellent programme has been prepared.

Salt Spring Creamery.—The Salt Spring Island Creamery is proving a most profitable venture. It is situated at the most beautiful spot on the island, Ganges harbor; it is built of stone, and is fitted up with the most modern appliances for butter making that can be desired. The demand for the butter made by the creamery is growing by leaps and bounds, its excellent quality being its best advertisement. The size of some of the dairies on the island can be judged from the fact that the largest shared order in the creamery, Mr. Colroy, milks 35 cows every day, and there are numbers of others who also milk a large number.

To Improve Theatre.—It is the intention of Manager Jas. H. Erickson, of the Edison theatre, Yates street, to close up for a short time, pending the completion of extensive improvements to be made to the theatre. The doors closed after last night's show, not to be opened until September 12th. The work of reconstruction will be commenced August 1st, and will be completed in time for the grand opening to take place 12th September. The length of the seating room will be extended some forty feet and large and commodious galleries placed in, so that when completed will increase the seating capacity of the popular little playhouse to upwards of 700 people.

Naval Friction.—The attack made on Esquimalt on Friday night was frustrated by the forts. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the torpedo boats crept in to wards the harbor and endeavored to pass the forts unnoticed, but were detected before they reached the entrance to the harbor, and were fired on. The Shearwater acted as guardship during the manoeuvres. During the manoeuvres of the patrol launches on Wednesday night one of the flagship's engines ran down, and a serious accident was averted. It is probable that she will never be repaired. The accident occurred in fog darkness, as did that which befell one of the Grafton's steam launches. This engine is now in the shop at the naval yard, and will be immediately repaired.

Settlers' Rights.—The granting of the application of David Hoggan for a crown grant of the land claimed by him under the Settlers' Rights Act of last session has had a somewhat exciting effect upon some of the residents of the city of Nanaimo. The land which Mr. Hoggan claims, which has been surveyed, adjoins the Newcastle townsite. The boundaries of the land come right to the Newcastle townsite. Residents of the city when making a selection of building property naturally did not stop at the limits, but purchased land adjoining. The result has been that some very valuable homes have been built upon the land now claimed by Mr. Hoggan. Those interested are anxious by awaiting a final settlement of the question. At the present time the title they hold to their land is not clear and it is essential that they should know just what rights they have.

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Wholesale Druggists, Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

Settle Accounts.—Persons having accounts against the 27th of May celebration committee are requested to call at the city treasury at once.

Argument Tomorrow.—Tomorrow argument in the Full court against the assessment of the Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway Company will be resumed.

Socialist Lecture.—J. B. Osborn, the lecturer of the Victoria Socialist Club, will lecture in the Crystal theatre this evening at 8 o'clock, taking for his subject "Historical Materialism." Admission is free.

Ladies of the Maceboes.—The regular meeting of the Queen Alexandra Maceboes will be held at the Alexandra College tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Police Court.—Only one case was dealt with in the Police court yesterday, the offender being a Saanich Indian, who was fined \$25, or in default, one month's imprisonment, for being in possession of a loaded gun. He probably will serve the month.

Men's Meeting.—This afternoon Rev. J. H. Keen, from Metlakahla, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on the subject "Working for God." Mrs. Mosher will assist with a solo. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Missionary From India.—The evening service in Calvary Baptist church will be addressed by Rev. A. A. McLeod, who is in Canada recruiting his health after a prolonged term in India as a missionary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec.

Goos to Cassiar.—Having become interested in some mining properties in the promising district of Cassiar, Mr. J. H. Cullin will leave for the northern country this evening on an extended trip. During his absence the business of Campbell & Cullin will be managed by A. Belfry.

L'Alliance Francaise.—All those interested in forming a branch of L'Alliance Francaise in this city are requested to meet in the Balmoral parlors at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening. The committee appointed to draft a constitution has completed its work, and will report at the meeting.

Died at Hospital.—On Friday evening John Saville, a native of Sheffield, Yorkshire, died at the hospital. Deceased, who was 53 years of age, was a well-known carpenter, residing on Fort street. He injured his knee about six weeks ago by falling from a building in course of construction at Cassiar. The funeral takes place at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow from the parlors of the B. C. Furnishing Co., Government street, and from Christ church Cathedral at 2:45 o'clock. The Carpenters' Union is asked to attend in a body.

Picnic at Shawigan.—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are to hold a basket picnic on Saturday at Shawigan lake. Trains will leave the city at 11:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. tomorrow from the parlors of the B. C. Furnishing Co., Government street, and from Christ church Cathedral at 2:45 o'clock. The Carpenters' Union is asked to attend in a body.

Fire at Sicker.—Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock at Mount Sicker fire broke out at Hagan's store, and obtained such a hold before noticed that the building was completely demolished, the loss being estimated at \$2,500. The miners from the Tyee property, who had just left work, organized a bucket brigade, and through determined efforts succeeded in preventing the fire from destroying an adjoining building, which is occupied by Wm. Priestly. As it was the latter structure took fire several times, and Mr. Priestly just succeeded in escaping.

Domination Day.—H. M. S. Egeria, as well as the other ships of the fleet, will take part in the naval demonstrations at Vancouver on Dominion Day. After the Egeria will return to Nanaimo and there will remain practically the whole of the summer, engaged in the surveying of these waters with the object of making a new and complete chart for the purpose of greater safety in navigation. As a preliminary to this work, the crew of the Egeria has been putting up quite a number of flags on prominent points along the coast.

Wedding Anniversary.—On Friday evening there was a grand and merry gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bennet, Fernwood road, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the host and hostess. Mr. Bennet and his estimable wife being the recipients of a large number of souvenirs of the occasion. During supper, which was served under a large wedding bell, the health of the bride and groom was proposed in happy terms by H. C. Edwards, who expressed the hope that all present might be present at the golden wedding of the worthy couple.

Party for Cassiar.—J. W. Lockhardt is making up a big party which will shortly be leaving for the Cassiar creeks, in the Cassiar country. In the party there will be twenty-five or thirty men. They will embark on the Cottage City at the outer wharf, transfer to the steamer *Mont Royal* at Wrangell, proceed to the head of the navigation on the Stikine, then take mule train to Dease lake, and continuing their journey by water to Berry creek. Mr. Lockhardt has been engaged to look after the machinery of a saw mill which the Hamilton-McKee Mining Company will install this year.

Mobilization Manoeuvres.—Mobilization, which takes place in Victoria on June 20th, is the event which is now looked forward to with the greatest interest in local military circles. The intention is to bring the two militia forces, Fifth and Sixth Regiments, of Victoria and Vancouver, respectively, together in a sham fight over the country in the neighborhood of Nanaimo. Members of the local militia will be occupied in the defence of the Rodd hill fort, and the visiting force in defending a position near Langford plains. Both will assume both the defensive and aggressive, some being left to defend the bendwaters, and others sent out to endeavor to obtain a vantage point overlooking the enemy's main position. In this way the umpires will be able to gather a fairly good idea as to the efficiency of the militia in skirmishing, and the ability of the opposing officers in strategy.

J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dress'd Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

ICE

We are prepared to supply to private consumers and the trade PURE ICE, manufactured from distilled water. Telephone orders will receive our prompt attention.

THE B. WILSON CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 44.

W. MUNSIE, Secretary. Telephone 162. T. ELFFORD, Manager. P. O. Box 208.

The Shawigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

Mills at Shawigan Lake, Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality, Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

NORTH SAANICH

60 Acres, 20 Cultivated and 20 Slash'd, First Class Land, Barn and Outbuildings, \$70 Per Acre, also 20 Acres, 8 Cultivated, Orchard \$1650

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 Fort Street.

OXYGENCURE

Has cured in Victoria—

1 case of abscess in hip joint.
1 case of pneumonia and pleurisy in 2 1/2 days.

1 case of typhoid in five days.
1 case of spinal meningitis.
3 cases of inflammatory rheumatism.

2 cases of consumption, besides any number of smaller cases. No sensation experienced during use. Call on or inquire Mrs. Herbert Kent, 243 Yates street, or phone 183B.

Wedding Cakes

—:— for —:—

June Brides

The quality and artistic excellence of your Wedding Cake is of first importance. A cake from us is a guarantee of excellence.

Artistic and Original Designs. From

CLAYS

Leading Caterers. 30 Fort St. Phone 101.

Mary ate a little peach, One day just after dinner, It was not very ripe, and so The next day she was thinner.

At Pete Steele's Bar, No. 87 Yates Street, House of Lords and Commons, Taylor's Special, Stewart's, Four Crown (Browns), XXXX Hennessy and all other leading brands, also Croft's Port and Montalado Sherry at 10c. Ale, Stout and Lager on draught, 5c.

The latest magazine and novels at ways on hand at Hibben & Co's.

The Westminster Magazine, containing Miss Cameron's article, "Historical Landmarks of Victoria," now on sale at the Victoria Book and Stationery Company, Limited.

All kinds of Paper Boxes made by Hibben & Co.

When comparing prices of groceries in Victoria with those of any other city, Hardress Clarke's advertisement, as given in his advertisement in this paper, may serve you as a guide worth having. Paste it in your hat for reference.

Montserrat Lime Juice, in its purest and most unadulterated condition, may be obtained either by the bottle or by the gallon at the B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street, near Broad street. This is not only a wholesome and healthy beverage, but it is also a very convenient one for camping parties. No one should go out picnicking without a bottle of it in their vest pocket, and Teague's Drug Store is the place to get it.

Well-kept Lawns. Wherever there is one of our Lawn Mowers in use you will find a well-kept lawn, because the Mowers we sell are easy to run, very durable, get out of order and are easy to adjust and hard to break. Prices \$125 to \$700, according to size and number of blades. R. A. Brown & Co., 30 Douglas street.

SEE FOR YOURSELF

What we are selling in the way of

Fine Worsteds

—AND—

Tweed Suitings

PRICES REDUCED

—AT—

PEDEN'S

30 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

TOBACCONISTS and Information Bureau

Phone 12 Corner Troughton Ave. Box 108 and Government St.

When In Doubt Ask

Campbell & Cullin

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Phone 12 Corner Troughton Ave. Box 108 and Government St.

Real Handmade Lace

Beautiful Designs at Reasonable Prices.

Mrs. C. Kosche 55 Douglas

Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour, \$1.45 Sk. Sunlight Soap - 21 Bars for \$1.00 B.C. Creamery Butter - 25c Lb. B.C. Sugar - 19 Lbs. for \$1.00 Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street

CAMPBELL'S

Skirt Novelties

Just received and put in stock 36 Handsome, Dressy Skirts, in Voile, Etamine and Ladies Cloth. This little line was secured by Mr. Campbell at a good discount which enables us to offer you something very nice for little money.

The Prices are \$7.50, \$9.00, \$12.50 and \$25.00.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF ORGANS

UNTIL JULY FIRST ONLY

Beautiful New Style

DOHERTY ORGANS

At Rock-Bottom Prices

\$65.00 Will buy a beautiful Sherlock-Manning Organ, ten stops, three sets of reeds, black walnut case, beveled mirror top, with book and stool. Terms:—\$5.00 down and \$5.00 per month.

\$75.00 Will buy a high grade Doherty Organ, five octaves, F scale, walnut case, canopied top with raised moulds and carvings, bevel edged plate mirror, music pocket under swing music desk, sliding board, handles, moveable front panel, etc., with book and stool. Terms:—\$5 down and \$5 per month. And 15 other styles ranging in price from \$50 to \$160.00. The same liberal terms to all \$5.00 down and \$5.00 per month.

Your Credit is Good

Big Bargains in second hand Organs this week. \$18.00 for a 3 1/2 Octave Melodeon in good Condition. \$45.00 for a 5 Octave Doherty Organ slightly used. A five years guarantee with every Organ.

FLETCHER BROS

THE UP-TO-DATE MUSIC HOUSE

93 Govt. Street, Victoria, B.C.

WEDDINGS

All kinds of bouquets, floral bells, etc., tastefully made up.

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.

33 FORT ST. TEL. 918.

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Real Handmade Lace

In a Class by Itself

'LORD TENNYSON'

CIGAR

Manufactured by S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.Fifth Regiment
Athletic SportsTook Place at Macaulay Point
Yesterday—Were Very
Successful.Drum Head Service to Be Held
at the Camp—Concert in
Afternoon.

The field sports held at Macaulay Point yesterday afternoon by the Fifth Regiment were a great success in every particular. The weather was all that could have been desired, and notwithstanding the many counter attractions, nearly a thousand spectators assembled at the camp to witness the various competitions and partake of the hospitality of their soldier friends.

The field presented a most picturesque appearance, with rows of white tents, flags, etc., and the brilliant uniforms of the different regiments intermingled with the pretty summer costumes of the ladies. The officers and sergeants' messes had their marquees very tastefully decorated with flowers, etc., and entertained their friends in right royal style. The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance and discoursed most appropriate music, which added very much to the charm of the afternoon. Capt. D. B. McConnan acted as starter for the events on the programme: Lieut. F. P. Patton holding the watch, while Colonel J. G. Holmes, Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Gregory, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Jones and Capt. A. W. Currie acted as judges. All the events were keenly contested, but, as usual, Nos. 1 and 2 companies came to the front, carrying off no less than five firsts between them. The tent race, for members of the regiment only, was, perhaps, the most interesting event of the afternoon. Each squad, in charge of a non-com, was given a tent and a bag of peas and on a signal being given, they had to run fifty yards and pitch the tent, and after the judges examined them they were struck. The men then had to roll their tents up and race back to the starting point. The team from No. 4 company, in charge of Company Sergeant-Major Boorman, winning out in remarkably good time.

The officers' race was also an interesting feature of the programme, nearly all the officers of the regiment taking part. Mr. Patton, with Miss Gowen got a good first, while Mr. Langley and Miss D. Sehl tied with Mr. Garnet and Mrs. Langton for second place.

The tug-of-war, which was expected to be one of the events of the day, was rather disappointing from a spectator's point of view. The brawny garrison team were much too strong for the Fifth Regiment boys, and won both pulls quite easily. After the termination of the sports, Mrs. Hall, wife of the popular commander of the regiment, very kindly presented the prizes to the winners of the different competitions.

The following is a list of events: 100-yard race—1st, Gr. S. Patton (No. 1 Co.); 2nd, Gr. L. Sweeney (No. 5 Co.). Bumping competition—1st, Gr. E. Gilchrist.

Quarter-mile race (open to H. M. forces)—1st, Gr. W. O. Quarrie, R. A.; 2nd, Gr. O'Donnell.

Three-legged race—1st, Gunners Gilchrist and Sweeney, No. 5 Co.

Tent race—No. 4 Co., under Company Sergeant-Major Boorman.

Officers' race (daily nominators)—1st, Mr. Patton and Miss Gowen; 2nd, Mr. Langley and Miss D. Sehl.

Half-mile race—1st, Gr. Patton (No. 1 Co.); 2nd, Gr. L. Sweeney (No. 5 Co.).

V. C. race—1st, Gr. Bawer (No. 2 Co.); 2nd, Dr. McLaughlin.

Obstacle race—1st, Gr. Rochford (No. 2 Co.); 2nd, Gr. Sweeney (No. 1 Co.).

The following regimental order was issued yesterday by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Hall:

1. Orderly officer for Sunday, June 12th, Lieut. Patton; next for duty Lieut. McTavish.

2. Sunday. Bugle calls for Sunday, June 12th, will be blown at the following hours: Reveille, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 8 a.m.; office, 8:45 a.m.; dress for camp inspection, 9 a.m.; dress for D. S. parade, 9:30 a.m.; five minutes, 9:35 a.m.; muster parade, 10 (noon); dinner, 2 p.m.; ten, 6 p.m.; first post, 10:30 p.m.; tattoo, 10:45 p.m.; lights out, 11 p.m. After muster parade general leave will be granted until Monday evening.

3. Tent inspection. There will be a tent inspection on Sunday morning at 9:00 a.m., by the officer commanding. A prize of \$5 will be given for the neatest tent.

4. Parades. The regiment will parade at 9:40 a.m. Sunday, June 12th, for the purpose of attending divine service. Dress parade order. Muster parade will be held at 12 noon. Pay sheets, duly signed, will be in readiness (in triplicate).

5. Details. In future both details will parade in the fort each evening. No. 1 detail at 7:15 p.m., on Monday, and No. 2 detail forming up on the Manning parade at 8 p.m. The order of the details being changed each evening. That detail not in the fort to drill at infantry work.

6. Movable armament. Capt. Currie will practice direct laying during the coming week.

7. Range officer. Capt. McConnan will act as range officer for one-inch practice on Monday evening.

By order,
(Signed)
D. B. McCONNAN (Capt.),
Adjutant.

Today at 10 o'clock the regiment will hold a joint or drum head service with the forces from Work Point barracks. Lieut.-Colonel Hall having selected a shady spot in the woods at the back of the camp. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. E. C. Sharpe, chaplain of the regiment. Afterwards the D. O. C. will hold a muster parade, the fall-in being sounded at 12 o'clock, noon. Lieut.-Colonel Hall wishes particularly to warn the members of the regiment of the necessity of all being present on this occasion.

In the afternoon a band concert will be held, to which all friends of the regiment are cordially invited.

SPORTING NEWS.

BASEBALL.

The New League.

On Saturday next the first game in the newly formed league, which includes Victoria, Sedro Woolley, Bellingham, Everett and Newnan's Seattle team, will be played on the local grounds. The game is scheduled between Victoria and Seattle, and being the first league baseball game played at Victoria, will doubtless draw a large crowd.

A Driard Trophy.

After the league schedule has been played it is hoped that the offer of Mr. Harrison, proprietor of the Driard Hotel, will be accepted, who has promised to donate a trophy worth \$100 to be played for by teams from Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, the winner to hold the championship of British Columbia for one year. Manager Virtue thinks that such a generous offer should not be allowed to go unaccepted, and every endeavor will be made by the officials of the local club to bring the games off. New Westminster has a team, and it is thought that two teams can be easily raised in

Vancouver, to make as many entries as possible.

Notes on Yesterday's Game.

Capt. Rithet's new first baseman's glove has hardly had enough softening yet. Jack dropped a couple of easy ones yesterday.

Erle wasted in his batting. He bunted the third strike, struck out twice, got himself and Capt. Rithet out on a measly little pop fly and hit an easy one to centre field.

Both of George Burnes' sacrifice hits were very useful, and McManus scored each time. Burnes is playing a first-class game these days and is getting better with the bat the whole time.

Potts was nervous on third. Two of his errors would not have been made had he not been over eager to secure the ball.

McManus caught Jimmy's twistlers in gallant style and threw to second better than he has ever yet done on the Oak Bay grounds.

McConach, Rithet and Schwenger's

fanned up their batting averages in good style, capturing seven out of ten hits between them.

Popular rumor has it that Erle will

take a position at the Driard and show in his lot with the Victoria team.

Colonist Cup Series.

In the series for the school champion-

ship and the Colonist cup, the North

Ward team defeated the South Park

team by 15 to 0. The North Ward bat-

tery, C. Hall and Penketh, were most

effective. The fielding of the winners

was very good, only one error being

chalked up against them.

YACHTING.

Race for Ladies' Cup.

The third of the series of one design

tricks was sailed today in a very light

W.S.W. wind.

The three boats were well bunched to-

gether at the start, the Marletta being

well placed on Aloha's weather at the last

sound.

On the home run, Aloha drew up on

Onedra, and Marletta on both, and the

three crossed the line as under:

Onedra—3:43.52.

Aloha—3:44.51.

Marletta—3:45.41.

After rounding the Pearlina mark,

Onedra and Aloha made an error in go-

ing on starboard tack, the Marletta being

holding on to the Macaulay shore,

got a long lead, and rounded Macaulay

well ahead, keeping the lead to the end.

When within a few minutes of the finish

the race was off, the second round being

over the line.

All three boats crossed the line at the

end, the Marletta leading by 8 seconds, but

Onedra was first and Aloha second by the

results of the first round.

The winner of this race secured the

ladies' cup, a very handsome one, presented

to the club. The captain, on behalf of

the club, wishes to thank those ladies

who so kindly subscribed, for their inter-

est in the yacht racing, and to say that

it would have been difficult to get a

more strikingly well designed cup.

CRICKET.

A Sensational Game.

The Victoria A team met and defeated

the Fernwood Cricket Club by the small

margin of 1 wicket and one run. The

Fernwoods batted first and made 144, W.

P. Marchant and W. Macro being top

runners with 54 and 32, respectively. The

Victoria A team went in to bat at 4:45

p. m., Williams and Trimen facing the

bowling. Williams retiring for a well made

16. The score stood at 56 for five wickets,

when Hardie joined Gregson, Hardie mak-

ing 30 in very quick time. The partner-

ship yielded over 60 runs for the sixth

wicket. Gregson made 45 in splendid style,

including two six hits, before being caught

by Macro. Eighteen runs were required to

win, and two wickets to fall, when Con-

yers joined Solly with five minutes to

play. Conyers and Solly hit these off with

just a half minute to spare, Conyers being

caught in the slips with the last ball of

the over, ending one of the closest games

ever seen on the local cricket ground.

V. C. C. Meeting.

A general meeting of the Victoria Cricket

Club will be held at the offices of Messrs.

Langley & Martin, Government street, on

Monday at 8:30 p. m. All members of

the above club are earnestly requested to

attend. Business. Financial report, etc.

LACROSSE.

Game at New York.

New York, June 11.—The Orilla lac-

rosse team, of Canada, today defeated

the Crescent Athletic Club on the

grounds of the latter team at Bay Ridge

in one of the finest games ever witnessed

in the United States. The score was

three to nothing.

Victoria West Won.

There was not a very large attend-

ance at the first of the series of inter-

mediate games between Victoria West

and the James Bays. On Friday night

there was a report round town that the

match had been postponed on account

of the many other attractions yester-

day, and though the report was inac-

curate the idea was a good one. The

crowd went to Macaulay point, as a

matter of fact, and all the other at-

tractions suffered in consequence.

The game was a hard one, for it was

marred by a number of delicate fouls

—an offence which should not be per-

mitted by the referee.

Westminster to Stay Out.

New Westminster, June 11.—(Special)

—With regard to the letter which Mr.

C. A. Welsh, president of the West-

minster Lacrosse Club, received from

Mr. Mellis, secretary of the Victoria

Club, Mr. Welsh stated this morning

that no action would be taken in the

matter of asking for readmission into

the British Columbia League, and that

Westminster is now done with the

present B. C. A. L. A. Exhibition

games will be arranged for, and any

move towards the forming of a league

embracing the Royal City team will

come from the outside.

THE GUN.

A Big Shoot in Westminster.

New Westminster, June 11.—(Special)

—At a meeting of the executive of the

Westminster Gun Club, held here to-

day, several important matters were

discussed. It was decided among

other things to secure electric

pulls for the traps, at a cost of about

\$50. There will either be a big shoot

here during exhibition week or, failing

that, one in July or August. The club

has already commenced on the prelim-

inary work for the annual beach show,

to be held at exhibition time.

JAPANESE LACK OF HUMOR.

That the Japanese generally lack

humor is well known. But rarely has

such a striking illustration of it been

furnished as Commander Hirose's idea

of going into Port Arthur if he suc-

ceeded in blockading the harbor and in

viting the Russians to surrender to

avoid further bloodshed. One could

hardly believe it of a well-balanced

mind if the fact had not been made

public on the authority of the captain

of the Asahi, who apparently saw

nothing but magnanimity in it. It is

a pity the Commander did not carry

out his scheme. The Russian misun-

derstanding of the Japanese character

which is responsible for the war has

been rudely dispelled; it would be most

regrettable for all parties concerned

if the Japanese formed as erroneous

an estimate of the adversary. The

serious such misunderstandings are

cleared on both sides, the better for

both. Without going so far as those

Japanese who wish that Japan may

meet with some reverses, one may hope

the Russians may give as good an ac-

count of themselves at Port Arthur

as they did at Sebastopol.

Semi-Ready Clothing Sale

BOYS' SUITS HALF PRICE

THIS WEEK

300 Boys'
2-piece
SUITS..All At
Half Price200 Boys'
3-piece
SUITS..

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats and Pants

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 YATES STREET

...FARM FOR SALE...

Charmingly situated in South Saanich, fronting on the Saanich Arm. This property containing over 150 acres, with all stock on the place including horses, cattle, chickens, etc; for sale at a very reasonable figure.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Hen Food

A Balanced Ration for all Fowls With Plenty of Grit.

The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

Prof. Shutt to Talk to Farmers

Chemist of Central Experimental Farm to Deliver Interesting Addresses.

Is Here to Study Physical Condition of the Soil.

Prof. Frank T. Shutt, chemist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, arrived on Friday, and will remain in town until Monday morning. He comes to the province at the invitation of the department of agriculture for the purpose, principally, of studying the physical conditions of the soils and getting a better acquaintance with the province generally, so that he will be in a better position in the future to give advice on matters connected with his department. Incidentally he will address meetings at farmers' institutes at those points where they have been arranged. The itinerary arranged by the deputy minister of agriculture for Prof. Shutt, chemist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and himself, for the purpose of attending supplementary meetings of farmers' institutes and of familiarizing Prof. Shutt with the conditions of the province generally in relation to his particular department, is as follows:

Monday, 13th June, Nanaimo.
Tuesday, 14th June, Comox.
Wednesday, 15th June, Parksville.
Thursday, 16th June, Alberni.
Friday, 17th June, Nanaimo.
Saturday, 18th June, Nanaimo.
Sunday, 19th June, Nanaimo.
Monday, 20th June, Nanaimo.
Tuesday, 21st June, Nanaimo.
Wednesday, 22nd June, Nanaimo.
Thursday, 23rd June, Chilliwack.
Friday, 24th June, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 25th June, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 26th June, Chilliwack.
Monday, 27th June, Chilliwack.
Tuesday, 28th June, Chilliwack.
Wednesday, 29th June, Chilliwack.
Thursday, 30th June, Chilliwack.
Friday, 1st July, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 2nd July, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 3rd July, Chilliwack.
Monday, 4th July, Chilliwack.
Tuesday, 5th July, Chilliwack.
Wednesday, 6th July, Chilliwack.
Thursday, 7th July, Chilliwack.
Friday, 8th July, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 9th July, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 10th July, Chilliwack.
Monday, 11th July, Chilliwack.
Tuesday, 12th July, Chilliwack.
Wednesday, 13th July, Chilliwack.
Thursday, 14th July, Chilliwack.
Friday, 15th July, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 16th July, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 17th July, Chilliwack.
Monday, 18th July, Chilliwack.
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Thursday, 21st July, Chilliwack.
Friday, 22nd July, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 23rd July, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 24th July, Chilliwack.
Monday, 25th July, Chilliwack.
Tuesday, 26th July, Chilliwack.
Wednesday, 27th July, Chilliwack.
Thursday, 28th July, Chilliwack.
Friday, 29th July, Chilliwack.
Saturday, 30th July, Chilliwack.
Sunday, 31st July, Chilliwack.

Local News.

Voters' League.—On Thursday next a meeting of the various committees organizing a plan of campaign on which the Municipal Voters' League will commence to work, will be held.

New Sawmill.—Victoria is to have a new sawmill, John Taylor, formerly of the Taylor Mill Company, from which firm he recently retired, has purchased a water front on the harbor and intends erecting a mill on it in the near future.

Funeral Today.—This afternoon at 4:15 o'clock the funeral of the late Miss McMillan will be held. Service will be conducted at St. Columba Presbyterian church, Oak bay, at that hour. The cortege afterwards will proceed direct to the cemetery. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A., of whose Sunday school the deceased was a member, will officiate.

Honored by Queen.—Mrs. Ritcher, of Spring Ridge, has received an interesting communication informing her that her niece, Miss H. Walker, who had charge of the apartments used by Queen Alexandra in a recent visit to the Duke of Devonshire, had been sent to her by the Queen. The Queen had adorned the new crown and had elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, John Cochran, Victoria; vice president, C. R. McDonald, Revelstoke; secretary, treasurer, John R. Sutherland, Vancouver.

Pharmaceutical Association.—At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association held at Vancouver, Messrs. T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; J. H. Emery, Victoria; and R. E. Strong, Trail, B. C., were chosen as delegates. After the general meeting had adjourned the new council met and elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, John Cochran, Victoria; vice president, C. R. McDonald, Revelstoke; secretary, treasurer, John R. Sutherland, Vancouver.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the finest, lightest, best flavored biscuit, hot-breads, cake and pastry.

Royal Baking Powder is of highest quality, always pure, wholesome, uniform. The contents of each can are exactly like every other, and will retain their strength and freshness regardless of climate or season.

Many mixtures, made in imitation of baking powders, are upon the market. They are sold cheap, but are dear at any price, because they contain alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Amateur Team Win First Game

The Much Lauded Port Townsend Team Were Easily Defeated Yesterday.

Jimmy Holness Breaks Local Record By Striking Out Nineteen.

Victoria 11, Port Townsend 3.

The reorganized Victoria baseball team, under the captaincy of Jack Rihet, won the first fixture yesterday afternoon against the much heralded Port Townsend team with ease, by a score of eleven runs to three.

It looked as though it was going to be a shut-out for the visitors, as up to the ninth they had not scored, but owing to errors by Rihet, Holness and Potts, and a timely single by Thomas, which McConnell made into a three-bagger by his fielding the ball, three runs were scored. The feature of the match was undoubtedly Holness' pitching. He struck out nineteen men, thus setting his own record of eighteen strike-outs, a phenomenal accomplishment which Jimmy made last year when in the box for Port Angeles against his old team mates. Jimmy's return to the local team, judging by the applause which greeted him when he took his place yesterday afternoon is very popular with the fans, and his success pleased his admirers vastly. His work was the finished article, and he was particularly effective and causing no end of amusement to the spectators as one by one the visitors hit at an apparently straight ball, which sailed gaily out of reach. The visitors got only three hits, and these were run getters except the hit referred to in the ninth by Thomas.

Boyle, the visiting pitcher, who put up such a star game for the Rainiers at the Caledonia grounds last week, was lashed pretty freely by the local bats, who scored ten hits and three earned runs. Thomas at first base was off color, to put it very mildly, and his errors were very costly. Holbrook, the catcher, was also unsafe. Errors in the field and errors in throwing assisted the visitors. All told, the visitors played a very poor game and thoroughly merited the good beating they received.

In Victoria's first McConnell fanned. Rihet hit a single and stole and came home on a passed ball. Erle was out for bunting the third strike, and Burnes was out easily at first.

In the second nothing was done, but in the third, with McConnell up first four tallies were scored. Mac hit a single and from a wild throw by McConnell from third to first landed safely on third base. Rihet, next up, got a walk and stole a base while Erle was keeping up his record by striking out. Catcher McConnell followed and with a beautiful slide, scored both McConnell and Rihet. Burnes sacrificed and advanced McConnell to second. Schwegers hit a hard one on the ground to the right of the pitcher and beat the ball to first. Thomas, the custodian, let the ball go and McConnell scored. McConnell scored, closely followed by Burnes, who made the full circuit before the elusive sphere had been recaptured. Potts closed the innings by striking out.

In the fourth, Goward got a base by being hit by a pitched ball, stole second and came home on a series of errors. In the fifth, McConnell up, the right fielder missed an easy one and gave the batter first base. Burnes again sacrificed and advanced McConnell to second, and then things happened. Schwegers came to bat and hit an easy one to the infield. Rather than let McConnell score the fielder allowed Burnes to reach first and then Mac started for home. In the scramble to put him out the ball was thrown wild and he scored, and Schwegers was nailed right on the home plate, second down. Potts got first through an error by third baseman, and stole second. Goward got a base on error, and Jimmy, much to the amusement, and everybody's else's amusement, scored both with a fine hit between third and short. McConnell closed the innings by fanning.

In the sixth Schwegers scored McConnell and Burnes, who had got first on errors, with the only home run of the day. This closed the scoring of the locals, the seventh and eighth being scoreless. In the seventh Rihet got another single, but was out on a double play, the pitcher catching Erle, and Jack was too far gone to second to recover.

Grand Encampment.—The Grand Encampment of the C. P. R. for the jurisdiction of British Columbia, has elected the following officers: James Bell, Victoria, grand patriarch; Thomas Embleton, Rossland, grand high priest; A. Henderson, Victoria, grand senior warden; W. H. Thompson, Nanaimo, grand junior warden; T. E. Neelds, Vancouver, grand scribe; James Stark, Vancouver, grand treasurer; James R. Webster, Vancouver, grand representative; B. E. Mackenzie, New Westminster, grand marshal; H. E. Fulton, Nanaimo, grand inside sentinel; G. H. Middleton, Vancouver, grand outside sentinel; H. J. Raymer, Rossland, deputy grand patriarch.

New Tourist Cars.—The first eight of a new line of twenty-five of a new type of tourist cars, have been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., on the runs between Boston, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. They are the handiwork of the finest car builders, and are highly creditable to the C. P. R. Company's shops, Montreal, at which they were constructed. These magnificent cars are 72 feet long, and contain four compartments, seating fifty-six passengers. They have complete kitchen and toilet arrangements, and spacious smoking rooms. In fact, with the exception of being upholstered in leather instead of plush or velvet, and with interior fittings of birch instead of mahogany, they are exactly like the first-class sleepers. A noticeable improvement over similar cars which have been previously turned out, is the arrangement of the seats, which are so constructed as to leave ample room between them for hand luggage. The first cars have always been a great feature of the C. P. R. equipment, and these new ones will make them more popular than ever amongst those who wish to combine economy with all the comfort that is possible to get while on the road.

Score by Innings.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
McConnell, 1, 5, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1
Rihet, 1b, 4, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2
Erle, s, 8, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0
Burnes, c, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0
Schwegers, 2b, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0
Potts, 2b, 5, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0
Goward, r, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0
Holness, p, 4, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1

Port Townsend.
AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Peterson, r, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1
Holbrook, c, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1
Whedder, 1b, 4, 0, 0, 3, 1, 2
Bomelle, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2
Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
Kinn, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Boyle, p, 4, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0
Thomas, 1b, 4, 1, 2, 2, 5, 2

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Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
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Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
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Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
Kinn, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Boyle, p, 4, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0
Thomas, 1b, 4, 1, 2, 2, 5, 2

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Established 1858 **A.W. Bridgman,** 41 Gov't St.

Real Estate—Stores, Houses and Farms for sale and to let
Financial—Money to loan in sums from \$500 to \$30,000
Insurance—Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London;
Canada Accident Assurance Co.; Plate Glass

Maison Explains The Lenora Deal

Lays Blame for Failure of Negotiations on Shoulders of Unsecured Creditors.

On His Way From London to Wash His Hands of Affair.

Under the caption "An Attempted Promotion," the B. C. Review (London), in its issue of May 28th says:

"It was announced about two weeks ago, through Reuter's Agency, that the Lenora mine, in Vancouver Island, together with the Crofton smelter and a saw mill and timber rights on the island had been sold in London for the sum of £300,000. The Lenora is a gold-copper property in the Mount Sicker district, which was developed some years ago by the Tye mine, a near neighbor, came into notoriety, and at one time it was believed to be one of the most valuable mines yet opened up in British Columbia. The preliminary developments were due to the enterprise of Mr. Henry Croft, an English engineer, resident in Victoria, who had some difficulty, at first, with the Dunsinuir interests, which control the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railways.

"Whether from want of adequate working capital or from the broken nature of the ore bodies, this mining company got into financial difficulties, and Mr. S. M. Matson was appointed official liquidator. He came over to London a short time ago in the company of Mr. Henry Croft, with the object of disposing of the mine to British capitalists, and included in the deal the smelter at Crofton and a saw mill. Mr. Matson returned to Canada on Wednesday, and informed a representative of the Review just before he left that the sale had not been carried through, as was previously announced, although he had found all the money in London which was necessary to complete the purchase, and the deal was only hung up owing to the opposition which he had met with from the unsecured creditors in Victoria. The terms of the proposition, as at first arranged, were as follows:

"The Dunsinuir interest were to receive £163,000, and Mr. Bellinger, one of the smelter promoters, £180,000, to be satisfied by the allotment of 6 per cent. preference shares. The cash payments were to include \$235,000 for the Crofton smelter, \$10,200 for the saw mill, and for working capital \$200,000. The expenses of the flotation, as estimated by Mr. Matson, were placed at \$107,200, the unsecured creditors were to receive \$250,000 in second preference shares, and \$250,000 in ordinary shares were to go to Mr. Henry Croft, making a total capitalization of \$1,500,000. These terms were eventually agreed to by the unsecured creditors in Victoria, though strong exception was taken to the amount set apart for promotion expenses, and the sanction of the court was obtained pursuant to a vote in favor of a majority of the shareholders, but the judge made a proviso that \$10,000 should be deposited in court before anything was done. It was at this point that the cable was sent out by Reuter announcing the sale was an accomplished fact.

"However, after this Mr. Matson found it necessary to vary the terms, and he cabled to Victoria announcing that it would be necessary to issue 8 per cent. preference stock in place of 6 per cent. to reduce the working capital from \$200,000 to \$150,000; to increase the liquidator's commission to \$150,000; to reduce the ordinary shares issued to Mr. Croft to \$125,000, and to reduce the total capital to \$1,375,000. The unsecured creditors refused to accept this amendment, both on the ground that the suggestion to pay 2 per cent. more to the preference shareholders would impair the value of their own shares, and that the cash payment of \$150,000 asked by the liquidator for finding \$500,000 was unnecessarily high. Mr. Matson has, therefore, gone back, and unless he finds that the creditors are prepared to meet him in a more cordial spirit he will announce his intention of washing his hands of the whole affair. As to the value of the mine and whether it will justify the proposed capital, we are not in a position at present to express an opinion, but the proposed sum of \$300,000 for working capital is without doubt inadequate for the mine and smelter, and a company brought out on such a basis would soon find itself financially embarrassed."

BEAUTY'S CHARM.
A Clean Skin, Rosy Cheeks and Bright Eyes Compel Admiration.
No woman needs to be told the charm of a clear complexion. No man can be blind to the beauty of rosy cheeks, or the power of sparkling eyes. And every woman no matter what her features may be—can have a perfect complexion. Bright eyes and a perfect complexion come from pure blood, and pure blood comes from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By enriching the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give vigor, strength, health, happiness and beauty. Here is a bit of proof: For upwards of three years I suffered from anemia, and says Mrs. Mary Anderson, of Normandale, Ont., "I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless, and I grew so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I doctored a good deal but got no benefit until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had taken them more than a couple of weeks I could see a change for the better, and continuing the use of the pills for some time longer my strength returned, the color came back to my face, and I gained fourteen pounds in weight. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every weak ailing girl or woman."

These Pills are good for all troubles due to poor blood or weak nerves. Don't take any other medicine so that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper around every box. If it doesn't stand direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50.

One of the most delightful spots in Canada to spend a day and an overnight, is the Halcyn Hot Springs on the Arrow Lake. Tourists from all parts of the world have visited this health resort, and pronounce its waters to contain the greatest healing powers of any mineral springs known. Halcyn is picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty mountains, which abound with game, and near the Arrow Lake, which affords good fishing. The springs are but a few minutes' walk from the hotel, and the water bubbles out of the solid rock at about 130 degrees, which is conveyed by pipe line to the hotel and bath. The hotel is large and commodious, having accommodation for numerous guests.—Sandon Standard.

WILLIAM THE WORKER.

The Emperor of Germany usually rises about 5 o'clock, and is generally to be found in his workroom at 6. First there is served to him a cup of tea or lemonade and a sandwich. Then, lighting a cigar, he reads over such clippings from newspapers and magazines published all over the world as are deemed worthy of his attention. At 7 o'clock the Emperor is ready to receive the reports of his ministers and the Ministers of State, and to this work he usually devotes some three hours. When the person who is to have an audience is admitted to the room and makes his bow, the Emperor, who receives his guests by the door, stands by, inclines his head in respect, and says "Please," as a signal for his visitor to begin, listens attentively to what he has to communicate, but never makes any comment. The substance of all the visits has said, however, is contained in the paper that he invariably hands to the Emperor's secretary at the close of the audience. These papers are numbered in accordance with the order of their receipt, and after the visitor has departed the Emperor usually writes upon the former's communication a terse direction to his secretary, so that, if there are in connection with it any papers to be prepared for the Imperial signature, they may be ready to hand in the afternoon when the Emperor and his secretary begin their afternoon's work.—Emperor William in Private Life, Everybody's Magazine for June.

Score by Innings.

AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
McConnell, 1, 5, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1
Rihet, 1b, 4, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2
Erle, s, 8, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0
Burnes, c, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0
Schwegers, 2b, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0
Potts, 2b, 5, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0
Goward, r, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0
Holness, p, 4, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1

Port Townsend.
AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Peterson, r, 5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1
Holbrook, c, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1
Whedder, 1b, 4, 0, 0, 3, 1, 2
Bomelle, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2
Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
Kinn, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Boyle, p, 4, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0
Thomas, 1b, 4, 1, 2, 2, 5, 2

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Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
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Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
Kinn, 2b, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Boyle, p, 4, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0
Thomas, 1b, 4, 1, 2, 2, 5, 2

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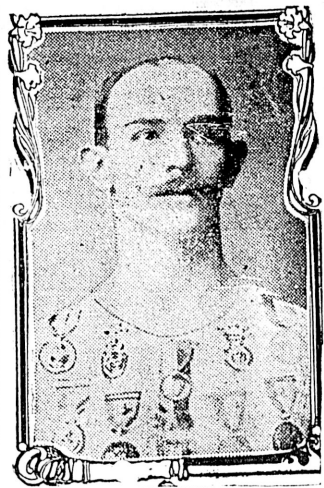
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Bernetz, c, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0
Boyle, 1, 4, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0
Kinn, 2b,

ROPE CLIMBING.

American Champion, 1899-1903.

By F. Kunath.

Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.



E. KUNATH.
American Champion Rope Climber.

In using this method the arms should be brought in an upward movement, from the waist, then sustaining the body while the hands are advanced.

Having become accustomed to grasping the rope, and the muscles used being strengthened, the hand-over-hand method will not appear difficult.

Like every other gymnastic movement, the right way is the easiest and least fatiguing.

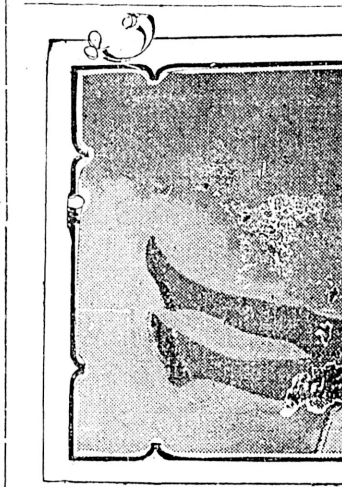
I have tried various hand-over-hand styles, but the following is the one I have used in all my record climbs.

Keep your knees stiff and the back as near hollow as possible, pull the rope in the direction of the abdomen, meanwhile using the legs in a walking movement, keeping time with the arms.

The object in keeping the body in this position is to obtain leverage with the legs each time the rope is reached for. Proficiency in rope climbing is gauged in two ways. One speed in which you can climb a measured distance, or the distance you can climb without consideration of time consumed; this latter being a matter of stamina.

The former is the test used by the A. A. U. and is the one usually used. The rope may be any height, generally 25 feet from floor to bell attached, each contestant climbing against the watch. You sit on the floor to start, and from then till you touch the bell is the length of time recorded as consumed by the climber.

In preparing for the pistol sit on the floor and reach both hands as high up the rope as possible and keep both



HOW THE START IS MADE FROM THE FLOOR.

legs extended, but be careful to be touching the floor. When starting the feet must be lifted clear as should they touch the floor it would be a foul.

Don't overreach on the first pull; rather take one short pull, and then increasing gradually until you have reached the full stroke.

The same may be said in the matter of speed. Start easily and gradually increase rapidly of strokes, reserving your strength for a final jump to the bell. This jump is very important and if the distance is carefully gauged it is possible to save an extra pull. It should be practised by gradually increasing the distance till you can no longer touch the bell.

Rope climbing like other forms of gymnastics, must be done till the climber can judge his distance and make the most of his reach and strength.

In selecting a rope, a six strand, one and a quarter inch diameter, manila one is the best. Until it is well seasoned, resin will be found an aid to the climber. The resin of the gripping machine will be found of considerable benefit to the hands in climbing.

By tying a weight on to the lower end of the rope many little "stunts" can be performed, such as descending without the use of the hands, and head foremost. In all these tricks the leg and instep grip is used.

Any boy who wants to have strong arms and back should use the rope as often as possible; one rigged up in a barn or back yard will answer the purpose just as well as it is in a gymnasium.

It is a common error to imagine that rudeness of execution imparts an aesthetic value to the craftsman's handwork. They have even known carpenters, and further, in the ordinary mechanical method, supplied to so-called artistic handiworkmen to be embellished, a process which the craftsman in question carried out by the addition of patterns in the ordinary mechanical method.

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THE CZAR'S SONOROUS TITLES.

The Cosmopolitan was interested in reading the Russian proclamation of war, and for the reason that it gave the Emperor's full list of titles, the longest in the world. This occurs only in coronation manifestos and in declarations of war and peace. It has been said that the Emperor's title is a chemical analysis of the Russian Empire, every new province acquired being put in the title. For purposes of contrast the Cosmopolitan recalls the British title: "Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Emperor of India, Defender of the Faith," such was the formula adopted after an extended discussion on the eve of King Edward's coronation. The phrase, "all the Russias" had so impressed the imagination of some Englishmen that they earnestly recommended "all the Russias"—but in vain. The common formula one meets with is: "Nicholas II., Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., etc."

Here follows the true version, issued in St. Petersburg, 27 Jan. 6, A. D. 1904: "By God's Auspicious Grace, We, Nicholas the Second, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, of Kiev, of Vladimir, of Novgorod, Tsar of Kasan, Tsar of Astrakhan, Tsar of Poland, Tsar of Siberia, Tsar of Klerson, of Tauris, Lord of Tskok, Grand Prince (Duke) of Smolensk, of Livonia, of Volhynia, of Podolia,



HOW THE START IS MADE FROM THE FLOOR.

and of Finland; Prince of Estonia, of Livonia, of Courland, of Riga, of Mogilya, of Belostok, of Kovel, of Tver, of Ugor, of Perm, of Vyat, of Bolzaria and other lands; Lord and Grand Duke of Novgorod, Chernigoff, Ryazan, Polotsk, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Pskov, Udon, Oudor, Konda, Vitebsk, Metislov, and of all the provinces of the north; Overlord of Iberia, Karthalia and Kabardinia and of all the Armenian provinces; of the Circassian and Mountain Princes, and of their heirs, Overlord and ruler, Duke of Turkestan; Heir of Norvegia, Heir of Schleswig-Holstein, Starmann, Dittmarschen and Oldenburg," etc. Though the title of Sultan of Turkey is more likely to be added to the list than Mikado of Japan, the lesser possibilities are numerous. Everyone of the names above represents a region which was formerly independent of Russia. It is little wonder that a Polish patriot called Russia "the cemetery of kingdoms."

Necessary Interlocutor—Why can't you swallow a candidate with such initials as his?

Bryanite—Because they stand for "A Bitter Pill."—Chicago Tribune.

WHEN YOUR CHILD SUFFERS.

For lack of knowledge of the value of Dr. Chamberlain's Cough Syrup, many a mother has been worn out in the effort to relieve her child of suffering. Eczema, scald head and other forms of itching skin disease are common to children, especially during the teething period. Though rarely cured by Dr. Chamberlain's Ointment, eczema, if neglected, becomes chronic and may last for years.

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Could Not Lie On Her Left Side.

WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS.

Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

Mrs. C. Bondreau, Campbellton, N.B., was completely cured by

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, at dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

3-TRANS-CONTINENTAL-3

TRAINS DAILY

The St. Louis Exposition

The Northern Pacific Railway is the only line having through car service to the St. Louis Fair, including Pullman Sleepers, Tourist cars, and Chair Cars (free). The "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL" leaves Seattle every afternoon at 4:00. By taking the morning boat from Victoria, close connection is made with this train. Cheap round trip rates to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, and other Eastern and Southern points. Steamship tickets for sale to all European points, via all Steamship Lines. For further information, call or write

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THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and THE EAST.

Four fast trains leave St. Paul at 8:25 a. m., 6:35 p. m., 8:35 p. m. and 10:50 p. m. via Chicago and Northwestern railway. These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel. One of them is electric lighted.

NORTHWESTERN LIMITED

leaving at 8:35 p. m. has Pullman drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars,

CANADA METAL CO.
Stereotype and Linotype Metals.
Used in Canada Thoroughly.

"FOR CIVILITY"

A SKETCH.

Written for the Sunday Colonist
By SYDNEY DALE.

It was a warm, May afternoon. Government street was unusually crowded. The city was full of "tourists" and visitors for the celebration of the "Twenty-fourth," and the scene was a gay one. Individuals of all classes thronged the streets. Well-dressed ladies, children, busy old gentlemen, wildly pursuing elusive "trams," young men of decided "English" cut, American boys of both sexes, from across the "Sound," happy and prosperous-looking red-coated soldiers, jolly "tars," and, of course, a large number of ——— and Indians, in for the festivities, jostled each other on the pavements. Two ladies were crossing the street, and, as they were about to cross, in front of the "old Postoffice" followed by a pretty, thoroughbred fox terrier, who wore an elaborate silver collar, adorned with a red, white and blue ribbon, a restless horse, fringed with some imaginary danger in a busy crowd, began rearing and prancing in front of the ladies in question. The driver pulled them up sharply, just as a heavily laden tram, crowded with passengers, came within a few feet of the horse. The driver, seeing his danger, screamed in dismay. Her pet, a young girl, ran forward, picked him up at considerable risk to herself. Her pretty face was flushed as she crossed the street and handed him to his owner. "Oh, thank you, thank you," said the young girl, "you dear doggie, you were nearly killed. Do look at him, Beatrice! He is trembling with fright," exclaimed the lady, turning to her companion.

"It was very brave of you; you might have been killed," said the latter, a tall grey-haired lady, looking kindly at the girl.

"I could not see him run over," she replied, smiling shyly.

"And do tell your name; my husband would want to know all about it," exclaimed the dog's owner, extending a finely gloved hand, graciously. "I suppose you know who I am," she added. "Yes, Mrs. Craven, I know you very well," said the girl, looking up at her with the color deepening on her cheeks. "My name is Maud Wilmer."

"A niece of Mrs. Murray's," observed the older lady. "You must shake hands with me, my dear. I am Mrs. Merton, and I know your aunt. You are a very brave girl."

"Yes, indeed; it was quite too sweet of you," chimed in Mrs. Craven in her silvery treble, and then she and her friend good-bye and took their departure. "Bobs" safe in his pretty mistress's arms, and Miss Wilmer made her way home in a state of excitement.

The Wilmers had lived in Victoria for many years, and had been successful in what Mrs. Wilmer called "really good society." Her sister, Mrs. Murray, owing to her husband's political ability, was several steps higher on the social ladder, but even she had not escaped the "toss" of the "toss." There were three Wilmer girls, all unmarried, and Maud was the youngest and best looking. They were well-off, and lived in a comfortable house in the suburbs. Their father, who had died some years previously, had been a successful dry goods merchant. His widow and daughters were very ambitious, and, with the exception of Maud, were quite ready to "drop at their heels" at the moment's notice if they were ever lucky enough to gain an entrance into the "smart set" of Victoria.

When Maud arrived at home she found the family partaking of afternoon tea in the drawing room, and had no time in relating her adventure, which was listened to attentively, and

evoked a chorus of exclamations from her mother and sisters.

"How very brave of you, after this," cried Julia, the eldest sister, referring, of course, to Mrs. Craven.

"And perhaps invite you to one of her garden parties," added Eleanor, the second girl.

"She just worships that dog," said Julia. "Minnie Ashley told me so. Oh, Maud! Would it not be lovely if she asked you to her dance next month? Minnie says she is going to give a large one."

"It may be a turning point in your career, my dear," observed Mrs. Wilmer, a tall, delicate woman, with a pathetic voice which always sounded as if she were on the verge of tears. "It makes such a difference for a girl to get in with really nice people," she continued. "Look how well the Johnsons have got on since Minnie married Mr. Ashley. I hope you looked tidy, dear?"

"Oh, mother! I was so excited I never thought how I looked," replied Maud.

"It's a chance of a life-time," sighed Julia. "Ever so many people have seen Mrs. Craven speaking to you."

As may be inferred from the above conversation, the Cravens were very desirable people to know, in the Wilmer's estimation, and with very good reason. They were enormously wealthy, held the very proudest social position in Victoria, and entertained lavishly. It was a feather in any girl's cap to be "taken up" by pretty and well-to-do Mrs. Craven, and great was the delight in the Wilmer household when their aunt, Mrs. Murray, called the following week and announced that she had received cards for Mrs. Craven's dance on the 10th of June, and that Maud's name was included in the invitation.

"Mrs. Merton met me in town, and mentioned you to my dear," said Maud, smiling benignly on her favored niece. "You are a very lucky girl."

Preparations were begun at once for the great event. It was to be Maud's last, and no expense was spared to insure her a costume worthy of the occasion. There was not time enough to send away for one, so the first dressmaker in town was entrusted with it, and was informed that it was specially for Mrs. Craven's dance. In fact, none of the Wilmer's friends and acquaintances were left long in ignorance of Maud's surprising good fortune. Mrs. Wilmer even went so far as to give a party for her friends, and, in order that they might have a private view of the ball dress.

When Maud entered the drawing room, attired in white satin and chiffon, to be inspected by her mother's friends, and feeling like an actress at her first dress rehearsal, she was greeted with a chorus of admiring comments. "How lovely!" "You look sweet!" "Quite perfect!" were the remarks that sounded on all sides.

"Well, Myria, you have been a good mother to your girls, and I hope Maud will be a credit to you, and not throw herself away on the first penniless Englishman that asks her, like Minnie Johnson did," remarked a sharp-tongued, dark-eyed lady, who sat next to Mrs. Wilmer, looking severely at the pretty debutante who was surrounded by a group of girls.

"Maud is very lucky," said Mrs. Wilmer, in her pleading voice. "It was only yesterday that Mrs. Johnson was telling me what a devoted husband Mr. Ashley is."

"It is not to be, when his father-in-law supports him," retorted the black-eyed lady, whose name was Mrs.

Watson, and who never gave any quarter.

"Ashleys lived next door no us, two years ago, when they first married," she added, "and I never saw such goings on in all my life. People at the house all the time, and they simply turned night into day; they used to keep us awake, with the piano going at all hours."

"Well, we must make allowances for young people," observed Mrs. Wilmer. "I am so thankful, indeed, I may say I consider it a great blessing that my youngest child is about to enter Victoria society, under such favorable circumstances."

"I don't want to discourage you, but I hope they will introduce you to some people there," said Mrs. Watson. "When we were stopping at the Strathcona hotel, last summer, Mrs. de Courcy's governess told one of my girls that introductions were going out, and that it was not considered good form to make people known to each other."

"Dear me! how very inconvenient! What do they do?" inquired Mrs. Wilmer, conscious of the fact.

"Nonsense, Myria! Don't worry about that," interrupted Mrs. Murray, who had honored the "tea" with her presence, before Mrs. Watson had time to reply. "My dear, you will be a special guest, you know. It's not likely the Cravens will forget that she saved the dog's life, they think so much of it."

"Yes, Mrs. Craven told me they thought as much of that dog as they would of a child."

"Goodness me! Just think of that, now!" speculated Mrs. Brown, a stout, motherly woman, an old friend of Mrs. Wilmer's, who had been listening to the conversation with an amused expression. "What queer notions some folks have."

"I would hardly apply the word 'quaint' to the Craven ideas," said Mrs. Murray, drawing herself up, and regarding the last speaker through her lorgnette. "They are essentially modern, and old-fashioned people cannot be expected to understand them."

"Yes, Mrs. Murray is right," said Mrs. Watson, who had been listening to the conversation with a puzzled stare. "What queer notions some folks have."

"I am glad to see you, Miss Wilmer," said Mrs. Craven, who was waiting for her in the hall, and who, when she saw her, turned to shake hands with Mrs. Craven, Maud heard her silvery voice addressing her guests, as one by one they approached her.

"So glad to see you! How do you do, dear Mrs. Brooke? So good of you to come! Yes, a lovely evening, is it not?" etc., etc.

At last Mrs. Ashley's turn came, and then Maud's. She advanced with downcast eyes, and held out her hand shyly. "It is so nice to see you, Maud," said Mrs. Craven, who, in a moment, by the sweet voice she was beginning to know so well, sounded in her ear, above the strains of the band, "How do you do, Miss Craven? I did not quite know your name."

"Wilmer," murmured the girl, and then she raised her eyes and saw her hostess regarding her with a puzzled stare.

"Ah, so pleased to see you, Miss Wilmer," and Maud passed on to make room for somebody else, feeling more nervous than ever for they had heard no sign of recognition on Mrs. Craven's pretty face. To think that she did not know her! She must find Minnie and get her to explain. But finding Minnie was no easy matter. The faintly dressed girl was growing thicker every moment, and it was almost impossible to make one's way through without pushing one's self rudely. The girl caught one brief glimpse of her companion, laughing and talking to two young men, but who she succeeded, with great difficulty, in reaching the spot. Mrs. Ashley had vanished. On every side people were eagerly asking for and giving names. Snatches of conversation told of Maud's name.

"The third and seventh waltz, Miss Moore; oh, don't say they are both gone!"

"You may have the second two-step, 'Remember our waltz, Mrs. Leslie, Captain Hughes.' 'Remember our waltz, Mrs. Leslie,' and so on. The girl listened. Her heart sinking lower every minute.

How happy they all were, and how hard some of them stared, and, oh, where was Minnie? If only Mrs. Merton or Auntie were with her! It was dreadful to think Mrs. Craven had not recognized her. From where she stood she could see through the wide archway into the ball room. The band had struck up a gay waltz, and several couples had begun dancing. For a few minutes Maud stood watching, feeling utterly lost, and then she suddenly made up her mind what to do. She would return to the dressing room and send the maid to look for Minnie, and explain things to her, and get her

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nor, holding up the white silk coat.

"Hurry, Maud, he is the carriage!" cried the groom, as they drove away. "I heard that your dress was lovely. It's awfully nice for you to come 'out' at the Cravens," remarked Mrs. Ashley, repeating what Maud had already said a dozen times, and she did not talk much, but leaned back in the carriage, listening to her companion's gay chatter. Her heart beat faster as they turned up the long avenue which led to the Craven's house. She saw rows of Chinese lanterns and many other carriages ahead of them. It was a fine moonlight night, and the girl felt as if she was entering fairyland.

"Phil can't come till later," remarked Mrs. Ashley, as they drew up to the portico. "He had to go to a meeting."

Maud descended from the carriage and followed her up the wide steps. She caught a glimpse of a brilliantly lighted hall, and then, as she entered, she saw a white-capped maid showed her up a staircase to the ladies' dressing room. It was full of women of all ages and descriptions, clad in elaborate evening dresses, and all talking at once. Many curious glances were cast at Maud as she removed her silk coat, which was taken possession of by the maid. Mrs. Ashley, who seemed quite at home, entered at once and, after a few moments, she, too, was cast, and advanced to one of the large mirrors, where she busied herself with a huge powder-puff.

"Is my hair tidy?" whispered Maud, when she had with some difficulty made her way to her companion's side.

"Oh, yes, you are just right," replied Mrs. Ashley, still intent on her bright little face in the mirror, without glancing at the girl.

Presently there was a general move toward the door, and with a rustling of silk and flutter of ribbons and gauze, the occupants of the dressing room passed along a corridor and down the wide, crimson-carpeted staircase to the hall, where their hostess, exquisitely dressed in pale green and silver, was waiting to receive them. A brilliant one, and it seemed to Maud like a dream of color, light, flowers and music, which proceeded from the band, stationed in an alcove. She felt very shy and nervous, and her cheeks were increased by hearing a girl in pink say in quite an audible voice to another in blue, as they descended the stairs: "Who is that girl with Minnie Ashley, Nellie?" "I've never seen her before."

There was a long pause when they reached the hall, for every one had to wait their turn to shake hands with Mrs. Craven. Maud heard her silvery voice addressing her guests, as one by one they approached her.

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to introduce her over again to Mrs. Craven.

She turned abruptly to carry out her intention, and when she gained the stairs she was obliged to pause, just behind her hostess, to let some people pass. As she did so, she heard the child-like voice again. Mrs. Craven was addressing a tall, dark young man, who was listening with an amused smile.

"And do you know, Percy, I had not the first idea who she was; and afterwards it dawned on me that she was the girl who saved my darling 'Bobs' from being run over by the tram. Beatrice Melton made me send her an invitation, for civility you know, but I never dreamed she would come."

The words fell clear and distinct on the flower-scented air. Maud stood for a moment, with a white, set face, and then she started up the stairs so rapidly that several couples sitting out stared at the flying, white figure in amazement.

The maid in the dressing room also looked surprised when Maud entered and abruptly demanded her evening wrap. She never knew how she managed to descend the stairs and cross the hall. She had a confused recollection of hurrying down the long avenue, with its rows of Chinese lanterns, and finding herself on the stairs, and she never stopped her rapid pace till she reached home, and started them all by rushing wildly into the drawing-room and throwing herself into her mother's arms.

"Maud, my dear child! What has happened," cried poor Mrs. Wilmer, while the others crowded around, all breathless curiosity.

Maud gave a stifled cry, and buried her face on her mother's shoulder. "Oh, Mother! Mother! She did not even know me!" she sobbed. "She only asked me for civility; I heard her telling a man so—and—she never meant me to go!"

In honor of his life-long services to his country Earl Roberts will be the guest of The Pilgrims at their annual dinner at the Savoy hotel on June 18.

Five minutes is all that is required to locate a bullet in the human body by a new system of ray photography, says the Matin, by Dr. Contremoulin.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
June 8, 1904.

Tenders for Grass

Tenders are invited from persons wishing to purchase, cut and remove from Ross Bay Cemetery, about 4 acres, more or less, of standing grass. The ground is in such shape that a mower can be used.

Tenders must be properly signed, sealed, endorsed "Tender for Grass," and addressed to the undersigned and delivered not later than 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday the 13th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
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Northbound. Southbound. Northbound. Sat. Sun. Southbound. Leave. Daily. Arrive. Leave. and Wed. Arrive. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
Victoria 12:00 12:00 Victoria 5:15 5:15
Shawnigan Lake 10:20 10:40 Shawnigan Lake 5:17 5:40
Duncans 11:00 10:40 Duncans 5:25 5:55
Ladysmith 11:57 10:10 Ladysmith 6:45 6:09
Nanaimo 12:40 8:20 Nanaimo 7:37 7:40
Ar. Wellington 12:53 Lv. 8:00 Ar. Wellington 7:52 Lv. 4:00
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Traffic Manager

THE TROUBLES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Written for the Colonist by Mrs. Winifred Johnston Plowden.

The Englishman and I went for a two weeks' trek at Easter. Strange were the adventures, but stranger still the tale we heard.

It is true I didn't start for a two weeks' trek, but only for the week end; so the kit that carried me through consisted of a pair of gloves, two clean handkerchiefs and a tin of Keating's powder. The pair of gloves was never used; the handkerchiefs were daily washed, while perhaps you don't understand the usefulness of Keating's powder. Any soldier boy will tell you. One night the wagon was simply swarming with mosquitoes, and the tin of Keating's powder on a spoon and they vanished. I send this recipe home in time for the June fishermen.

The first day's excitement consisted of seeing a very big black ox, which made off through the grass. The second day we killed a small green one, quite as dangerous. That is, I stood by and marked the place while the Englishman found a rock to throw at it.

The next day we were fording a stream—crossing a spruit—to be South African. A big sandy-bearded Scotchman was engaged in the difficult task of crossing the stepping stones, and, as he was in the act, he and the Englishman exchanged greetings and fell into reminiscences of their last crossing of that identical spruit. The Scotchman said the water "wasn't high, the stepping stones a lot quieter" as he waded in, leading his bicycle over his head, nearly swept away by the force of the stream.

It looked peaceable enough, only about fifteen feet wide, but when the Englishman crossed there was half a dozen of water. The muds splashed in, deeper and deeper, one minute, and bottom, the next minute swimming. The water came into the wagon, so the Englishman had to put all his possessions on the roof of the caravan.

Even now the traces of the flood are plain to be seen. People have turned off from the road making tracks, and half a mile over the valley, and such tracks! Ground into the clinging, black mud to the depth of the hub of the wheels, crossing and recrossing, all now baked as hard as rock, they nearly shake one to pieces.

That was the Biesbosch Spruit—of which more anon.

The Scotchman was a contractor on the railroad being built to connect Spruit with Ermelo. It is the famous piece of railroad building, because instead of building a bridge, the bits already finished, the rail had come, so all stone, etc., was to go out by mule transport.

However, the Scotchman didn't mind that. What he did mind was that the government was closing up all contracts, according to no tenders and repaying British foremen by Italians, who will work for five shillings per day. It's a sorry thing that Britons who have fought during the war are eating their hearts out in Johannesburg—and eating very little else—while foreigners are given long government railway contracts.

But the indignation of the Scotchman was mild compared to the seething wrath of a diamond driller laid outside Spruit.

"Will you join the Rand pioneers?" he asked the Englishman.

"What's up?" enquired the Englishman.

"Nothing to fight for just at present, but there's going to be a bigger row than ever if the government doesn't mind the ways. There's a strike on the Rand right here in Spruit, coal mines half a mile away, 350 feet below the surface. Corporation won't touch the figure this strike has diminished here. Spruit, a very small and scattered place) is to be

declared a township. Town stands are to be auctioned off. All the workmen are to be sent to the front. Sure thing if they invest their savings in stands. What does the government do? Passes a private bill through the Council so that stands in Spruit will be sold in blocks of thirty, cost £5,000 to get any land in Spruit now. Only capitalists need apply. Who owns the most mining stock in South Africa today? Minner."

Oh, he was fierce.

The Englishman duly sympathized. "Minner held a big meeting the other night in Spruit. He spluttered on 'Everybody protested. One big fellow got up. 'It's no use talking,' said he. 'What I want to know is this: Can Botha and De Wet make good their promise of arms and ammunition for 50,000 men? If they can't, we've got something with which to talk to the British government. We can't fight them with sticks.'"

It's on a par with the pegging law. Any poor man used to be able to prospect and peg his claim. Now, only a large number of claims can be pegged in a block. Everything seemed to be working to give the big capitalists the control and keep a well paid and ambitious workman from gaining any hold or having any interest in the country.

To show the arrogance of even the employees of the big companies. We stopped at a coal mine just in process of development. I didn't care to go over to the mine, so sat down on the road, on the other side of the road from the unfenced mine buildings, and against an ant hill and read a newspaper.

Presently the mine manager drove by. He had been into town for the pay, and required in armed S. A. C. guard to get him safely out—the brave man. Instead of going to pay his waiting employees he had gone to the mine and over to where I was resting and enquired what I was doing.

"I am waiting for my assistant," said I. "Aren't you accustomed to see people resting by the wayside in this country?" My icy tone somewhat abashed him, so he explained that it was getting dark and when they saw strangers on the property they began to enquire their business. I very much doubt if I was on the property at all. It certainly wasn't fenced. Probably his over-zealous imagination found in me a burglar. Then he tried the heavy police and began to joke a little, but my mind was up. I've no use for such men.

Of course, the Englishman said he shouldn't have left me alone; the man was a cad, etc. Truth is, the capitalists are doing their best to drive white men out of the country, and their petty managers are going the right way to drive white women out too.

The next very wrathful people we met were a lot of Boers. They had been outspanned near Spruit, beside a big pond where the grazing was good. A mounted policeman had evicted them, explaining that by the new law travelers must pay for the privilege of outspanning on a farm. They had gone in a body to some brick fields. It is true there was neither water nor pasture, but at any rate there was no farmer to demand payment.

NEW ZEALAND EXPERIMENTS.

New Zealand is the land of economic novelties. Nowhere else have they been carried on so boldly, so persistently, or brought to such a happy issue. Though many of these economic efforts cannot be said to have passed the experimental stage, and though conservatives still shake their heads dubiously, it is yet true that most New Zealanders believe in them devoutly, and that there is little disposition to return to the ways of old.

Most happily situated is this Britain of the South Seas for just such experiments. Inhabited by an adventurous, homogeneous people, almost entirely of English or Scotch extraction, a people unhampered by tradition or social customs, with a country all their own, no enemies to fear and no allies to court, a more ideal opportunity to try experiments in government and social economy which other nations have been too timid to attempt, cannot be imagined.

Moreover, New Zealand is large enough to test these experiments on a very considerable scale. It is not a little pocket borough nation that is thus setting the pace for the rest of the world, nor the three tailors of Tooley street who declare that they are the people, but a commonwealth of three quarters of a million of souls, living on some of the most fertile and picturesque islands of the world.

Islands of great extent, too, constitute this wonderful social experiment station of the South Seas, for they extend through fourteen degrees of latitude, and contain more square miles than Italy and only a few less than their parent nation—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The efforts of this great land, then, to blaze a path to better social and economic conditions than the world has yet known are to be regarded with the utmost respect and interest.

A subject in which all the world is interested and on which most of the world has taken sides is "Shall Women vote?"

The country where this has been answered on a large scale and with a decided affirmative is New Zealand. To be sure, the sister States of Australia have now given the ballot to women, but much more recently, and the results cannot be considered as decisive as in New Zealand.

In some of our never American States, too, women go to the polls, but these states are so overborne by the older, larger and more conservative commonwealths, that the woman's vote does not greatly affect national policies.

But in New Zealand all the political barriers in the way of the fair sex have been leveled except that she is not eligible for all the offices for which she votes to fill.

For more than ten years now the female suffrage act has been in power. Moreover it is a more sweeping and comprehensive act, for one word only

in the statute was changed, the generic word "person" taking the place of the word "man," which in legal statutes shuts out one-half of humanity.

Singularly enough this sweeping change was made originally, not by the Progressive party in the New Zealand Parliament, but by the Conservatives, who reasoned that women, being naturally conservative, would check the Radicals. Other advocates said she would save the tone of politics, send more men into office, perhaps introduce religious teaching into the public schools and promote the cause of temperance.

The opponents of the measure used the stock arguments so familiar in America that women didn't want and wouldn't use their privileges; that if they did it would "unsex" them; that they would be the tool of designing politicians, etc., etc., through the long well-known catalogue of objections.

From all that I can learn the forebodings of the enemies of the measure have not been realized. Women certainly do register and vote in large numbers in New Zealand.

More than eighty per cent of the qualified women voters of New Zealand have registered. This is exceeded somewhat by the proportion of men who register, but on the other hand, a larger per cent of the registered women (more than eighty per cent) vote than of the men.

Still the millennium hasn't arrived even in New Zealand. Polling booths are more decent, elections are more orderly, the women who vote, to be sure, have not been "unsexed" or made over into cheap imitations of ward heeders and pot house politicians; but on the other hand weak men and bad men have sometimes been sent to Parliament. I am told unwise measures have not been defeated, corruption has not had all its hydra heads chopped off. But then what could you expect in ten short years. Prohibition has, indeed, made much progress as a result in part, at least, of women suffrage.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.

Co-operative labor on public works is another New Zealand experiment which is worth watching.

By this method of government, which assumes far more functions than with us, building railroads and operating lines, employs its own laborers, who elect their own bosses, instead of dealing with contractors for a fixed price.

In other words, the middle man between the government and the laborer is cut out, and each man is paid for what he actually does, and for the skill, enterprise and energy which he brings to his task.

To make this system plain I cannot do better than to quote a sentence or two from the luminous volume entitled "Progress of New Zealand."

"The system of co-operative labor on public works was first introduced

on road and railway works, and its operation may be best explained by taking the railway contract as a typical illustration.

"The government engineer divides the 'formation' into lengths proportionate to the difficulty of the 'country' and then he 'measures up' the amount of excavation and filling to be done on a given length and prepares a set of simple specifications. He assesses the price of the work, basing his figures on the average rate of wages current in the district, with a small percentage added to represent in some measure the profits a contractor would make in the ordinary way.

"These specifications and calculations of cost, when approved by the engineer-in-chief form the basis of the contract.

"A voluntary association of laborers, seldom exceeding ten or twelve, and probably averaging six, then undertakes the job. They elect a head man to represent them in their dealings with the Government. The department supplies trucks, rails, barrows and expensive plant generally; the men themselves find picks, shovels and, where labor is hard to get, drays from settlers in the neighborhood. Work is usually done in pairs, and this is measured once a month. The engineer's report shows the number of men employed, days and hours worked by each, and the wages earned.

The system is strongly defended and as strongly criticized. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse. It puts more jobs possibly in the hands of unskilled laborers; it suggests easy 'colonizing' for political purposes, and has not been wholly free from charges of poor work and extortionate pay demanded from a too easy government.

But if the Government is sometimes obliged to 'sweat' its labor, are not, under the old-time contract system, individual work is recognized, a new power of self-government is put into the hands of the laboring men, surplus labor in hard times can be utilized, and, on the whole, more hands are raised in favor of the system than against it. I must, however, add, in all fairness, that some eminent men have told me that this was a wasteful and foolish way of constructing public works.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Most striking of all New Zealand's economic experiments to American eyes are the Old Age Pension laws which have now been in force for some seven years and by means of which all New Zealanders, whether men or women, who are both worthy and poor, can draw from the government a small stipend for the rest of their natural lives.

Some words in this statement need to be defined more accurately before the law can be understood. "New Zealanders," "worthy," "poor," "stipend"—just what do these mean?

Well, to be eligible for a bite at the pension crib you cannot be a Chinaman or an Asiatic, you must have been a naturalized citizen of New Zealand for

By Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.

Founder of the Y. P. S. C. E., Now on a Tour Around the World.—(Copyright, 1904, by the American Journal-Examiner.)

at least five and twenty years. To prove that you are a "worthy" you must make it plain that you have not deserted your husband or wife, that for five years immediately preceding you have lived a "sober and respectable life," and that you have not been in jail for any offence "dishonoring" (you) "in the public estimation."

But what is it to be "poor" in New Zealand? Poverty and wealth are such relative terms that it is interesting to know that John D. Rockefeller some time feels poor. I suppose, when he realizes that in spite of what people say he doesn't yet own the earth; and Bridget O'Flannigan with a light purse and a lighter heart feels rich, these things are not far from the truth. Remember that this is Patrick's day to come courting her.

So it is interesting to know what New Zealand law-makers call poverty. In order to get a pension, then, one must have an annual income of \$170, or less, and that he has not accumulated more than \$250 or property, before he can draw a full pension of \$80 a year.

If he has an annual income of \$175, instead of \$170 he has \$5 deducted from his pension; if he has an income of \$180, \$5 more is deducted, and so on up to an income of \$250 per annum, which makes him ineligible to any pension.

So for every additional \$75 worth of accumulated property, \$5 is deducted from his pension, when a man's property reaches \$1,625 in value, he is supposed to be no longer poor enough to draw a pension from the Government.

If a man is married, he and his wife, in the eye of the law, so far as pensions are concerned, do not count as "one flesh," but the twin are two, and each draw a double stipend.

Whether this has encouraged "sex-ecentricity" matrimony, as some one has suggested, deponent saith not. Americans will naturally say that this paternal solicitude of the state for its worthy poor will encourage thrift, keep the young and the middle-aged from laying up for old age, and relieve the children and other natural protectors of the old from caring for them.

The New Zealander will reply that the small amount of the pension will prevent such results, that it will encourage thrift rather than discourage it, since small savings will thus be supplemented by the state, and that, in any event, such aid from the state is better than the workhouse alternative, because more self-respecting and less expensive.

The Premier of New Zealand, Sir Richard Seddon, a man of forceful character and the most-talked-of man in New Zealand, assured me that the law worked admirably in every particular, and that in his opinion the worthy poor had a right to expect the state to step in and save them from the poorhouse.

Time will tell the wisdom of all these innovations. In any event let us thank New Zealand for trying these experiments for us.

RUSS AND JAP.

Fighters of Czar and Mikado Interestingly Contrasted by Experts.

A correspondent writes as follows to the N.C. Daily News from Tokio: Owing to a very strict press censorship as well as to the fact that the war correspondents in this city are greatly hampered by their complete ignorance of the language, customs, and back-stairs management of Japan, there has been hitherto a lack of information concerning the numerical strength and disposition of the Russian forces on Manchurian soil. At the beginning of hostilities the figures were approximately one hundred and fifty thousand, including all branches of the service.

By the 25th of February there were 200,000 more, mostly in the vicinity of Harbin. At the time of writing, however, the total Russian army in the Far East is about 290,000, in round numbers. Two-thirds of this force are either between Moukden and Dahn, or concentrated around the former city, for it is felt, and with justice, that if Moukden falls into Japanese hands the Chinese will be greatly encouraged in their desire to make common cause with their plucky neighbors. Even as matters now stand, popular opinion is, according to the latest news received from Tientsin, wholly in favor of a coalition with Japan; and this is also the great desire of that energetic Viceroy, Yuan.

Of the above total Russian forces, it is authoritatively stated that nearly 50,000 are Cossack cavalry—the only branch of the Russian service where with it would be folly for Japan to hope to compete successfully. For, as brave and as enthusiastic as are the troops of the Mikado, they have neither the lands nor yet the seats of the Cossacks, whose home is, practically, the saddle. In the matter of artillery, represented by a force of not less than 20,000 Russians, the Japanese have very much less to fear. The new Shimo powder adopted now throughout the Japanese army and navy, is an explosive of the most scientific type and of truly terrible power. It is only three years ago that this powder was adopted after a series of the most thorough and painstaking experiments, Dr. Shimose, the inventor, patriotically making a free-will offering of his explosive to the Government. And it is directly attributable to this magnificent powder that the Yaryuz and Kozlovich had such short shifts at Chemulpo, and the bombardment of Port Arthur has been so effective. The Russian gunners, however, have not stood up against the quick-acting Arisaka guns and the Shimose powder.

With regard to the infantry, say 200,000 strong, the weight and dogged persistence of the Russian troops are more than counterbalanced by the enthusiasm and esprit de corps on the part of the Japanese. In the first memorable brush of the 26th of February, the Japanese carried an important though small Russian army to the point of the bayonet. It is true that the Russians were taken completely by surprise, the attack being made an hour before dawn; still it has not hitherto been credited that a hand-to-hand encounter could be productive of such a result. In the Yalu valley time and time again have similar skirmishes been reported, and in no instance have the Japanese had to fall back except when confronted by overwhelming numbers.

As for the Japanese armies, the original programme placed 25,000 on Korean soil, this force being deemed sufficiently strong to prevent a Russian invasion of the peninsula, at least, any advance southward from the Yalu. This "Army of Defence," as it was called, has since been strengthened by an additional 15,000. Holding as do these forces a comparatively narrow neck of land, the Japanese authorities are confident that no further reinforcements will be required in that vicinity.

In case the troops on Manchurian soil are able to repulse the Russians effectively or drive them to the north, towards Harbin, this force must be ready to take the offensive, and proceed in the direction of Vladivostok, severing all connection between that port and Russia proper. The difficult work was not expected to be in Korea, hence the troops sent to Manchuria were of a finer grade and heavier metal. The first army sent to Manchuria was only 65,000 strong, and consisted of men drawn principally from Sendai and the northern provinces, etc. in other words, of both horse and foot accustomed to a very rigorous winter. The Amoyei continent, in particular, are celebrated for their so-called "snow-mountain-riding," and find little difficulty in feeling comfortable with the thermometer at zero. And in this connection it is worthy of remark that the troops sent to Manchuria in the war with China came almost without exception from the central provinces, where a very mild winter is the rule. None the less, as your readers will remember, they made a very good showing, and bore the almost arctic temperature of the Manchurian mid-winter months with exemplary fortitude. The footwear of these northern soldiers is instructive. Every man has at least three pairs of wadded socks, fitting very snugly, and cotton gaiters which go up, very much after the manner of puttees to the knee. The gaiters are worn outside the thick woolen trousers for additional warmth. The socks are, in accordance with Manchurian custom, digitated, and permit a thing to be passed between the big and second toes. By means of this thing, invariably one of plaited rice straw, a thick straw-sandal is fastened to the foot; or else a sandal with a corrugated rubber sole, which gives an excellent foothold in climbing, especially in wet weather. The sandals are not at all heavy, light, inexpensive, and may be changed in less than forty seconds. Even Europeans have found such footwear the best possible in mountaineering.

A word in conclusion as to one of Count Katsura's excellent little economies. It will be remembered that, last year, when the bubonic plague made its appearance in one or two of the ports and some inland towns, a premium was paid for rats by the authorities, these noxious rodents being bought up by tens of thousands and at "popular prices." Every rat was subjected to expert microscopic examination, with the result that by far the majority were pronounced bacilli-free. And what did the Premier do but have the rats skinned, their pelts carefully prepared and turned into ear-protectors for the troops, in anticipation of the coming campaign? Every Japanese soldier now has these indispensable adjuncts of his military toilet. A feeling of perfect confidence prevails in the capital at the time of writing. Japan has the command of the sea, and firmly believes that she will drive the Russians back across the Amur.

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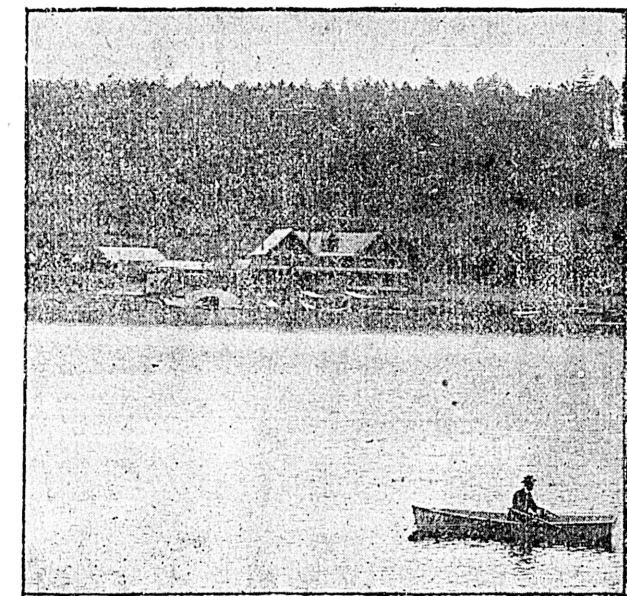
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In his studies of the effect of compression on metals, the physicist, Dr. H. W. Witten, Westphalia, has taken turnings of steel, copper and bronzes, and placed half a pound of each in turn in a steel cylinder of two inches bore, gradually increasing the pressure to 50 tons. The structure of the turnings could still be seen. The final pressure of fifty tons, however, gave a perfectly homogeneous block, and this could be made to be ready for nickeling without further finishing. Not least important of the results is the suggestion that turnings may be compressed into many objects more dense and satisfactory than ordinary castings.

Leprosy has been investigated by Jonathan Hutchinson, the great English pathologist, in all parts of the globe where it prevails. He finds nothing to justify the idea of contagion, as attendants in leper hospitals do not contract the disease, nothing like an epidemic is ever known, and even transmission from husband to wife is rare. He attributes the disease to decayed and badly cured fish, and an excessive use of fish in good condition.

Rivers seem to have played a considerable part in limiting the distribution of animals. A notable instance of many noted by W. L. Distant, a British zoologist, is that of the viscacha, a rabbit-like rodent of South America, which is abundant south of the Uruguay, but is unknown to the north, where the country seems quite as well adapted to its habits.

Radium promises to fill a need of the Paris municipal laboratory. Measurement of the electricity of the air has been effected upon water, which gives trouble by freezing in winter, but radium offers a means of measurement unaffected by cold.

The radium clock of Harrison Martindale, English physicist, practically gives perpetual motion through the dissipation of negatively-charged rays. A small quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod is placed in a small tube, the lower end of which is attached to an electroscope of two long strips of silver. The activity of the radium causes an electric current minus beta rays to be transmitted to the silver strips, which expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, when earth

conducting wires instantly discharge them, and they fall together. This is repeated every two minutes, marking time, in beats of that duration, and theoretically the action will continue until exhaustion of the radium—in this case computed to be 30,000 years in the future.

A new theory is that the age of fishes of the cod family can be determined from the periodic growths of scales. Such growths are known to be annual in the carp, and it is therefore probable that the same is true for salt-water fishes. The view is confirmed by observations on various cods by Mr. J. S. Thomson, a British biologist. Annual rings similar to those found in the scales of the carp, and giving the age, and it is proposed to test the truth of the theory by returning labelled fishes to the sea for future observation, after first recording the present condition of their scales.

Experiments in coloring silk by feeding dyes to the silkworms date back sixty years or more. In the first trials greenish-blue and rose-tinted cocoons resulted from feeding indigo and madder, and many other coloring matters have been tried since—mostly with unsatisfactory results. Late attempts by C. de Labouret and others prove that this method of coloring silk is quite possible, and perhaps even commercially practicable, though not with all colors or all kinds of worms.

The Anti-federal Culture Society of England seeks to increase the ability to use the left hand, but without aiming to add to production in the arts by the simultaneous use of both hands.

Considerable artistic advantages are claimed for photolinen, the new photographic material. This is a linen which has been saturated with sensitizing solution, and on development it yields a photographic image that shows on both sides. The picture appears as if woven into the material, the double image giving a stereoscopic effect of relief. By reflected light the more clearly defined portion on the face of the fabric forms the picture, but by transmitted light the fainter image on the back is brought out and reinforces that on the face. When colored the effect is that of a solid oil painting by reflected light and of a colored transparency by transmitted light.

The great eddies, or cyclones, of the



QUEEN MARGHERITA OF ITALY AND HER MOTHER

atmosphere rotate with the hands of a clock in the Southern Hemisphere and in the opposite direction in the Northern Hemisphere. Investigating many small rapids of Central Europe, Jean Brunhes has found a similar tendency in the water eddies. Tides and other restricted water eddies flow in pairs, that is to the left turning with the hands of the clock and that to the right in the opposite way, but natural and normal eddies seem to follow the rule of revolving counter-clockwise. It is assumed that some of the equator the turning is clockwise.

The mental ability of the turtle has been put to test by Prof. R. M. C. German, a German zoologist. A box was divided into four compartments by partitions with openings that caused the animal to enter a W in journeying. On the left side of the box to its bed on the opposite side. After three trials, the first lasting thirty-five minutes, the turtle found the nest by the most direct course in about three minutes.

Sensory cells on different parts of the snail's body are fixed by M. Yung, of Paris, to perceive odors. These cells are quite apart from the special organs supposed to be the only sense organs.

SERMON IN BRIEF.

There are two books from whence I collect my discourses. One is the written one of God, another of his servant. Nature, that universal and public man, who has created and made known to the eyes of all; those that never saw Him in the world, have discovered Him in the other; this was the scripture and the book of the heathens; the natural motion of the sun made them more admire Him than his supernatural station did. The children of Israel; the ordinary affection of Nature brought more admiration in them than the other. His miracles; surely the heathens knew better how to join and read these mystical letters than we Christians, who cast a mere careless eye on these common hieroglyphics, and disdain to seek divinity from his books. St. Thomas Browne.

The population of Greece is said to be increasing faster than that of any other country in Europe at present.

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